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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Feels Cold Strike Clutch

Germany Denies Saar Charges

Spain Defeats Basque Mayors

Moscow and Tokyo Are Smiling

League Problems Loom Large

General Evn Directs the Army

THE textile industry of the United States feels the clutching hand of a general strike. Accurate figures are lacking, but with the first general work day under the strike order the workers of the South's mills seem to be pretty regularly answering the strike call. In New England factories about one-half of the workers stay on the job. Union pickets get busy everywhere in an effort to force the strike. A hard fight develops over the highly skilled men. A handful of loom-fixers going out, for instance, can shut down an entire mill. The fight points to imperative revision of the NRA codes. The codes have failed to halt overproduction, have failed to meet Labor's grievances, failed to settle the issue of union recognition —Effective codes could have prevented, may yet end, this labor war.

¶ The Washington Administration, whose recovery steps have helped precipitate this strike, watches developments from the sidelines. Secretary Perkins becomes one more Cabinet member to deny that the New Deal opposes the profit system. President William Green declares the A. F. of L. will fight to revise codes to a five-day, 30-hour week. However the strike is adjusted, one thing appears certain—Industry is in for much more of shifting and change.

¶ Berlin makes denial of Nazi activities in the Saar contained in serious charges filed with the League by the Saar Commission. The German labor service organization denies that 16,000 Saar voluntary labor corps men are under military training in German camps, or that there is a credit for 12,900,000 marks to maintain 10,000 young Saarlanders. Admission is made only that Germany instructs youths from the Saar in Germanism. Berlin does not tell Germany of documents filed as proofs—The charges are called a ruse to back up the demand for more Saar police.

¶ Spain sees the plan to hold a Basque national meeting at Zumarraga neatly nipped by Premier Samper's Government. The Mayors of towns in the three Basque provinces were delegates. Each is arrested by government police as he attempts to board train or coach for Zumarraga. The Basques had threatened a general strike if their meeting was prevented. The row is over a general income tax, the Basques wishing to pay a lump tribute sum as formerly. Madrid is simply learning that ideal republics are not born but made —And that the making is no lazy men's job.

¶ Moscow believes lengthy Russo-Japanese conversations taking place there mean settlement of disputes. Chief of these is the trouble in Manchuria, which may be solved by efforts toward a basis for transferring the Russian interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway. Moscow has steadily been for a peaceable solution and Tokyo suddenly adopts a conciliatory attitude. This is said to bespeak a change in Japanese politics—The moderates instead of the militarists are dictating the Japanese program in Manchuria.

¶ Geneva gets its first notes of coming League sessions with convening of the Finance Committee, which attacks Austria's financial puzzle. Probably the 1923 loan, calling for 92,000,000 schillings a year, will be amortized from 1943 to 1958. But Austria will be made to smart for looking to Italy for protection, to the League for money. Russia in the League, the Locarno of the East, and who is to police the menacing Saar, are problems ahead—If everybody who can went into quiet meditation that still wouldn't be more thinking help than the League needs on world affairs.

¶ London sees Evangeline Cory Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army in the United States, elected its general. The choice comes after the High Council has considered five candidates. She will leave New York and assume her international duties in the London offices on Nov. 10. Miss Booth's strongest competitor for the post proves to be her niece, Commissioner Catherine Bramwell Booth. Apparently the army leaders had reached a conclusion—Evangeline or Catherine, they meant to have a woman for general.

¶ Greece learns more of its ancient days through excavations of the American School of Classical Studies. Dr. Richard Stillwell of Princeton University tells of unearthing an important building at the south side of the market place in Corinth. Apparently it was the central office of the great banking and shipping unions of antiquity. Among interesting relics found are inkwells with high hollow sides that couldn't spill. Ancients who would knock over the ink bottle seem somehow less remote—They were blunderingly human, doubtless likable, and would make good neighbors.

Seeking the Truth in Arms Manufacture

Wide World — Senate Munitions Inquiry Committee

Left to Right: Senators James P. Pope, Gerald P. Nye, Chairman, and Homer T. Bone. Standing Is Stephen Raushenbush, Secretary of the Committee.

World Submarine Market Divided By Two Companies

Senate Inquiry Committee Begins to Uncover Things in Munitions Field

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—How the Electric Boat Company of New York, submarine manufacturers, entered into working agreements with Vickers Ltd., British armament makers, for the division of world markets and profits was revealed today as the Senate munitions investigating committee began its first public hearings.

Because it holds basic submarine patents, the American company, it was disclosed, made profits even when their competitors did the business, and was able to enter into a contract giving it at least 40 per cent of the net profit on all boats built by Vickers.

Incidentally, Mr. Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, chairman of the committee, brought out by questioning Mr. Henry R. Carse, president of the Electric Boat Company and Mr. Lawrence Y. Spear, vice-president, that commissions of $766,099 were paid through them between 1919 and 1930 to Sir Basil Zaharoff, armament salesman who has been called the "Mystery man of Europe." Sir Basil, described by Mr. Carse, as a "very able man," secured business in Spain for the American company and according to the company's president, held it against very keen competition.

Other Light on Subject

Other disclosures made by committee included the following:

1. Commander Sir Charles W. Craven, a Vickers official, in letters to officials of the Electric Boat Company about submarine contracts referred to the interference that might be forthcoming from "Geneva or some other fancy convention" and again to "Geneva or any other troublesome organization."

2. Mr. Spear was requested by

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New Deal Usurps Liberties of Men, Hoover Declares

Richberg Forecasts Biggest Relief List U. S. Ever Has Known

Peak of 5,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—A larger relief list than the country has ever known in any of the five previous depression winters is forecast by Mr. Donald Richberg, secretary of the President's executive council, in his third report on the status of the New Deal.

Mr. Richberg foresees a new record of 5,000,000 families on relief during the peak month of the coming winter. When the Federal Emergency Relief Administration took over the relief reins from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in May, 1933, 4,200,000 families were receiving government support. The relief rolls increased sharply last April when the CWA program came to an end and 4,447,503 cases were thrown on to direct relief. The usual seasonal increase in relief during the winter and the severity of the drought are expected to send the relief rolls soaring to a peak of around 5,000,000 by next February.

The relief load, which usually declines about 23 per cent between April and July, this year was held up by drought conditions and an unfavorable trend during the latter part of the period in private industrial employment, Mr. Richberg reports. According to present estimates, 4,200,000 cases were receiving relief in July, 1934, with about one-third of them employed on emergency work projects.

How family relief allowances have increased under the new deal is de-

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Former President Finds Violation of Concepts of Human Rights

Policies Are Reviewed

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4—Condemning policies of the Roosevelt Administration, which he inferentially labels "will-o'-the-wisps," Herbert Hoover, in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post, declares the American people are faced with "the issue of human liberty."

The former President, in his first discussion of political questions since he left the White House, decried "economic regimentation" and of it says:

"The whole thesis behind this program is the very theory that man is but the pawn of the State.

Vast Shift from Concept

"It is a usurpation of the primary liberties of man by government. It is a vast shift from the American concept of human rights, which even the government may not infringe to those social philosophies where men are wholly subjective to the state. It is a vast casualty to liberty if it shall be continued."

Mr. Hoover's copyrighted article is titled "The Challenge to Liberty."

The Saturday Evening Post released a portion, and not the complete article, for newspaper publication. In its statement accompanying the release, the weekly magazine says:

"Although there is no mention of the present White House incumbent by name, a digest of the staggering number of powers delegated to the Chief Executive is made, with the author frankly in disagreement with current administration policies and with the un-American attitude of Congress in yielding virtually dictatorial powers to the President."

After sounding an opening theme of opposition to dictatorial governments throughout the world, Mr. Hoover writes:

"In haste to bring under control the sweeping social forces unleashed by the political and economic dislocations of the World War, peoples and governments are blindingly wounding, even destroying, those fundamental human liberties which have

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Austria's Financial Problems Presented to League Committee As International Loan Looms

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 4—The first bar in the New Geneva Symphony was heard today when the finance committee considered the Austrian financial situation. Dr. Karl Buresch, Finance Minister, and Herr Kienboech, governor of the Austrian National Bank, sat in the committee to put forward the Austrian view.

This committee is regarded as the advisory organ of the League in all financial questions of international character. It has before it reports concerning Bulgaria and Hungary as well as Austria. It takes contact with the new dictatorial government of Bulgaria, which has sent its finance and foreign minister to Geneva. The League's High Commissioner, Mr. Watteau, who represents the League in Bulgaria, wishes to retire from his post and the question arises whether it is necessary to maintain League delegates at Sofia. Bulgaria would prefer that the League's financial supervision should cease but the committee considers it desirable to keep a liaison agent.

Financial Problem

The Austrian problem is of greatest importance. Owing to the depleted Austrian finances there has been announced from a number of sources a project for a new international loan for the sorely tried country.

Before formally submitting the plea to the League, soundings were taken. The result was discouraging. Vigorous opposition was expressed in various quarters and loudly echoed in the continental press. The criticism was based on the ground that Austria cannot put itself militarily and diplomatically under the direction of Italy while neglecting to turn toward the League, and then make a financial appeal to the assembled nations; Austria must choose between Rome and Geneva.

Meantime financial aid will doubtless be forthcoming in the shape of conversion of the 1923 loan and modification of the payment due under amortization arrangements. The burden is too heavy for Austria to bear. It constitutes an annual charge of 92,000,000 schillings. Half of this sum goes in amortization and it is believed there should be complete exemption for the next few years and prolongation of the period of amortization from 1943 to 1958. Interest rates, it is contended should be lowered. Interest varies from 7 per cent in New York to 6 in London, and current value of bonds fluctuates between the different capitals.

Thus indirectly considerable financial relief will be afforded Austria.

Guarantors Are Willing

The decision, however, does not lie with the committee but with the League Council and interested states, namely, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia, chief guarantors of the loans, besides Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Spain, and Switzerland. Obviously the guarantors are disposed to convert since their interests in some respects are identical with Austria's and in the event of Austrian failure they would be relieved of a corresponding part

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Things Present

The Home Forum Page appears today in its new type and makeup. Incidentally, the article, "The Language of Type," was written by one of the world's outstanding authorities on typography.

Students of symphony music will enjoy today's installment in the "Children's Music Corner," on the Children's Page.

Those who are accustomed to reading the Bible aloud will find some help on a verse that has puzzled many, in today's "Facts About the Bible," on the inside back page.

As civilization advances, man is making his own weather. Read "Air-Conditioning the House," on the Home Building and Gardening Page.

And Things to Come

Owing to the new typographical makeup of the Home Forum Page, the Moments Musical series is being shifted to the Daily Features Page, beginning tomorrow.

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities Page, another adventure with the well-known Mr. Scroggins, and more Vocations.

Wednesday brings also the Weekly Magazine Section freighted with articles of timely importance.

Ogpu Changes Bring Curb On Unruly Judges

Arbitrary Rulings in Law Courts to Cease by Moscow Campaign

Kremlin Tries Reform

Communist Government Puts Class Feelings Second to Class Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Reorganization of the Ogpu, or Soviet secret police, may have been in many respects a surface change, but in one important respect the change has been very real. Judicial functions have been removed not only from the Ogpu, but from the Commissariat of Internal Affairs into which it has been metamorphosed. The regular Soviet courts for the first time are handling every criminal and civil action in the Soviet Union, including political offenses.

A survey of the courts was made during the period when the Ogpu's reorganization was being arranged, and the results of this survey now published reveal numerous instances of ignorance and ineptitude among Soviet judges. The Kremlin has started a campaign to "reëducate' judges and compel them to regard criminal and civil codes as something more than mere guideposts for the administration of "class justice."

"You Must Obey Me"

The assistant prosecutor of the Soviet Union, Mr. A. Vishinsky, expresses the Kremlin's viewpoint when he declares in an article in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, that "we must detect and punish those conceited lords who think that Soviet law was written not for them but for fools," citing the example of one Communist prosecutor who said to his assistants, "You must obey me, not the law." He mentions several recent decisions which he describes as crude travesties upon the law and therefore an attack upon the authority of the Soviet state.

That Soviet judges are often ignorant of the codes is not surprising. In the first place, Soviet codes have been changed with bewildering rapidity, and it is difficult for highly-educated men and women to keep up with them. In the second place, the Soviet state, with its emphasis upon "class justice," has given preference in making judicial appointments to men and women of "proletarian origin," and many of these have lacked the education necessary to understand and apply correctly the complex codes. But Mr. Vishinsky makes it clear that the Kremlin now intends to apply the codes exactly and must therefore train judges and prosecutors to

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Half of Workers Stay Out As New England Mills Open; Both Sides Coincide on Issues

Code too Weak, It Is Said, to Put Stop to Overproduction

Labor Board Fails to Heal Grievances

Suggestion Is Offered for Remission of Processing Tax

Following is the last of three articles based on a study of the issues involved in the present textile strike as seen in New England's principal textile manufacturing centers, giving views of both sides.

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the textile industry has been plunged into the difficult arena of industrial conflict, there are factors present, which, if grasped, may enable it to emerge stronger and more stable than before.

Because the textile code, the Number 1 code of the whole genus of codes, did not lay the ghost of surplus production, because it did not appease Labor's grievances as they arose and because it did not articulate a harmonious policy for the vexing subject of union recognition under Section 7A of the NRA, the present crisis has matured.

With the whole nation today counting noses inside and outside the factory doors, the Government, Industry and Labor have an opportunity to drydock the textile code, overhaul it and refloat it a better craft even than before.

First of all, the present machinery for adjusting labor grievances, namely, the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board and all its state affiliates, might conceivably prove a fit subject for prompt alterations.

Charge Board is Inadequate

Labor through its spokesman, Mr. Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers Union, and chairman of the strike committee, has charged that the inadequacy of this machinery caused labor to disregard its good offices and resort to strike.

Labor, particularly in the South, contends that the operation of this machinery has been slow, adjustments rare and that in most instances the moot cases have been passed on to the Cotton Textile Institute, an unvarnished employer body.

Weight is given to this charge by

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Offers Conciliation

Wide World — Miss Frances Perkins, Federal Secretary of Labor

Gains for Labor And Trade Found By Miss Perkins

Rise in Employment, Pay Rolls, and Profits of Corporations Cited

By Frances Perkins

Secretary of Labor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—We can observe this Labor Day, the forty-seventh anniversary of the holiday, with some satisfaction in the improvement of our economic conditions in the past year.

Nearly 2,000,000 men and women, who were jobless a year ago today, have had work in private industry within the year and approximately 3,000,000 who were out of work when the depression was at its worst have had jobs in factories, mines, stores and in other private enterprises since then.

While there have been some recessions in recent months, due partly to seasonal factors, employment is 10 per cent higher and pay rolls 16 per cent higher than at this time in 1933. As against the low point of the depression, reached in March, 1933, private employment is 34 per cent higher and pay rolls 63 per cent greater.

Pay Rolls Much Higher

Pay roll disbursements to workers in private industry are approximately $41,000,000 a week greater than a year ago today, and $72,800,000 higher weekly than when the economic situation was most acute.

In addition to these gains in private industry in employment and pay rolls, public works construction projects are now employing directly 625,000 workers who are being paid over $32,000,000 monthly; 380,000 Civilian Conservation workers are drawing some $15,000,000 a month; 19,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation project workers are receiving $1,600,000 in monthly pay rolls and 214,000 persons are engaged on state road work for which they are being paid more than $11,250,000 per month.

These improved conditions are reflected in an increase of over $3,000,000,000 in the republic's bank deposits, of greater earnings by corporations, and of increased tax collections which are helping to bring the nation's municipalities out of red ink.

From all sections of the country have come reports of a greatly improved outlook for city financial affairs. Furthermore the total income of farmers, it is now estimated, will be some $1,000,000,000 greater this year than in 1933.

Purchasing Power Increased

All these show concretely how purchasing power has been increased, enabling our people to buy more of the products of our mass production system for their comfort and well-being.

As a nation we are recognizing that programs long thought of as merely labor welfare, such as shorter hours, higher wages, and a voice in the terms and conditions of work, are really essential economic factors for recovery and for the technique of industrial management in a mass production age.

The test of adjusting our industrial life to the patterns of democracy and the needs of a new mechanical period marks both a gain in the standards of life and work for wage earners and also a new responsibility for constructive leadership on the part of labor and management.

Secretary Perkins Offers Government's Services In Strike Settlement

The textile strike is not a serious test of the NRA, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, declared in Boston last night following a radio address. The NRA, she said, rests on a much broader basis.

Miss Perkins carefully guarded her statements in the radio address and interview, refusing to divulge

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Many in New Bedford And Fall River Out; Few in Lawrence

Strike Is Opposed by Lowell Unions

Care Taken to Avert Violence—Heads Look to White House

Only about half the textile workers went out this morning when New England mills opened after the holiday.

A few plants remained closed, among them the Amoskeag in Manchester, N. H.

All plants are picketed.

No violence is the order of labor.

"We have a friend in the White House," union leader says.

Labor and industry alike agree overproduction, solution of grievances and union recognition suffer under present code, and suggest revamping.

Remission of processing tax is urged to help industry cut workweek and maintain present wage.

Most of the textile plants in New England opened their doors as usual this morning, and through them poured probably more than half of the usual number of workers.

Both sides in the general textile strike continued to claim victory up to a late hour but a check of practically every shop of importance showed that so far the scheduled walkout has not developed into serious proportions.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the Associated Press says, estimated that about 85 per cent of the cotton operatives in New England were at work this morning. In Massachusetts it was said that less than 50 per cent of the workers answered the call.

It is pointed out, however, that the time has been too short to allow the forming of conclusions as to eventual results. A strike of but a few workers often may slowly bring out the rest of an industry in sympathy. In the case of textile manufacturing the loss of a few skilled workers also can cripple a whole plant and cause it to close.

Most plants are being picketed, including even the huge Amoskeag mills at Manchester, N. H., which remain closed.

Normal in Lawrence

Fall River and New Bedford report a majority of the workers out and most of the plants closed, although the Firestone Mills in Fall River employing 1500 is operating, and some independent unions in both cities have voted against the strike.

Lawrence, Mass., reports conditions normal, with the usual crowds entering the mill. In Salem, Mass. about 95 per cent of the workers at the big Pequot mills came to work this morning, while at Nashua, N. H., about half of the workers are out.

A check by the Associated Press revealed conditions in other mill cities as follows:

How Other Cities Tally

Holyoke, Mass.—About 2000 of 3500 workers out.

Adams, Mass.—Plant closed after 1500 of 2900 walked out.

North Adams, Mass.—All plants operating.

Taunton, Mass.—About 30 of 300 report for work.

Lowell, Mass.—Most of the loom-fixers out. Some unions against strike.

Worcester, Mass.—Most of 71 plants in central Massachusetts open.

Manchester, Conn.—But few of 500 at work. All velvet plants open.

Willimantic, Conn.—All mills open, employing about 3000.

Danielson, Conn.—Wauregan mill closed after outsiders demonstrate.

Pawtucket, R. I.—All plants operating normally. One, largest thread plant in world, working at capacity with 3000 hands.

Old Town, Maine—Most of 175 out.

Biddeford, Maine—Usual crews at work.

Saco, Maine—Normal operations.

Waterville, Maine—One plant operated by full crews but striking workers threaten trouble.

Augusta, Maine—No evidence of strike.

Lewiston and Auburn, Maine—All plants open.

Norwich, Conn.—Ponemah plant closed.

Dover, N. H.—Strike vote changed and 1500 go to work at Pacific Mills.

Woonsocket, R. I.—Only one small plant closed. Most of 6000 at work.

Winooski, Vt.—American Woolen Company unable to operate.

New Haven, Conn.—Strike about 70 per cent effective.

No Violence Reported

There has been no actual violence reported but police are ready for disturbances and union officials have reëmphasized their warnings against letting Communists influence peaceful strike activities.

Mr. Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, speaking at a union rally at Providence, R. I. yesterday, or-

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Whys of Cambridge Tax Rate

Mayor Frowns Upon Strike

Coöperatives Are Coöperating

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Cambridge Affairs

High Taxes Explained

"Why so much?" asked annoyed Cambridge taxpayers last week when a rate of $38.90, a new all-time high for that city, was announced.

"Here's why," answered the city assessors today.

"City appropriations demand $152,000 more, the schools $75,000 more and the state and county $53,000 more than last year."

"Here's why," explained Mayor Richard M. Russell.

"Lack of home rule provision in the state constitution allows too much interferences with municipal affairs by state and county, prevents the exercise of reasonable executive control by the mayors. Look at what state, county and Metropolitan District expenses force Cambridge to pay for: the Elevated deficit, highways in Malden, Braintree, Weymouth and Hingham; smoke abatement; deficit in rental of the Boylston Street subway; land taking in Revere, Metropolitan plannings, etc."

After continuing with other problems adding to the tax Mayor Russell concluded, "The imposition of state authority over municipal affairs results in an encroachment on local rights and a hopeless confusion of powers—city, district, county and state. The great need in local government is to . . . cut to a minimum the expensive and heart-breaking system of local checks and balances."

City Affairs

"Leading Thinker" On Strike

To Boston's central post office today came a post card addressed to "The Leading Thinker, City Administration, Boston, Mass."

Postal authorities rushed it to Mayor Mansfield's office. With a hearty laugh the Mayor accepted the card and tribute, sent by a Philadelphia organization devoted to propagate "the Philosophy of Americanism."

But "leading thinker" Mansfield yesterday upheld his reputation for outstanding courage of his conviction while in office, regardless of its political threats. For the Mayor came out as against the present textile strike with Boston full of sympathetic union voters.

Significant was the step because the Mayor has always been a friend of labor, has been counsel for labor many times, and active proponent of all labor gains. But this strike is something else to the Mayor. He said, in part:

"To the observer, it seems the height of folly for men who but a short time ago were without employment and suffering for the necessities of life, and who have been employed for such a short time, while in industries which themselves are barely tottering, to abandon their work which they have obtained, returning to idleness from which they have just escaped; and by strike not only to refuse to work themselves but to prevent others who are eager to work from filling their places. . . . Strikes can have but one effect, and that is to delay national recovery. . . . There are hundreds of applicants for each job not only anxious but eager to work."

Banks

Dividends Still Up

When the Merchants' Coöperative Bank cut its mortgage rate from 6 to 5½ per cent last week, it caused a stir. Other banks were expected to follow. But most of them have not acted as yet, have contended that since the mortgage holder is also an investor, the rate of interest is not important.

Following this explanation, it was expected that the Merchants' Bank would probably cut its dividends to its depositors in order to make the 5½ per cent mortgage interest work.

But today came rebuttal by Al-

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NRA Price Fixing Hits Snag

Caution Shown on Trade Pacts

Balanced Budget Delay Looms

Postponement for Year Would Mean Higher Debt or Increased Taxes—Ickes Answers Hoover; Says New Deal Only Hurts Privilege

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 — The Labor Day week-end closed with more than usual excitement for the capital. From momentary calm it was precipitated into a major strike; opening of a sensational hearing on munitions makers; and the prospect of more taxes and continuation of heavy relief expenditures beyond the anticipated limit.

While the federal machinery was trying to get back into operation again, the NRA found a present in its lap in the form of the resignation of the entire Code Authority in the retail fuel industry, and the whole Administration was somewhat jolted by former President Hoover's attack in the Saturday Evening Post. The State Department plugged away at its task of finding new outlets for United States trade.

* * *

Price-Fixing: The NRA ran hard up against the results of its early generosity with price-fixing agreements. Seeking to curtail the price-fixing freedom of the retail solid fuel industry, the NRA faced the resignation of the industry's entire Code Authority.

Which to the NRA is just one more incident proving the unwisdom of the freedom with which in its youthful enthusiasm it scattered throughout industry wide powers of self-rule over prices. Having once done this, the retreat is proving exceedingly difficult and tedious. No industry is prepared to surrender willingly a power so long desired, but forbidden by the anti-trust laws until the days of the NRA.

Specific reason given by the Code Authority members for their resignation was a recent announcement that code promisions could be amended at will by the NRA. In its collective letter of resignation to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, the Authority said:

"The last hope for effective results has just been destroyed by the announcement that the provisions of this code may be modified at will by NRA without prior notice to or consent of the industry. It is our view that the code and the act provide a specific and orderly method of modification, and the administrator may not of his own initiative arbitrarily impose amendments."

Behind this surface issue, however, is recent NRA intervention in minimum price-setting activities on the part of regional code authorities of the industry. The code gave such regional authorities the right to mark up prices where "emergencies" were deemed to exist. During the early summer the NRA was flooded with consumer protests against sharp increases in fuel prices. An investigation revealed that regional authorities had been "establishing emergencies" right and left throughout the country.

NRA's answer was to require all such mark-ups to be submitted for approval here in Washington before going into effect. St. Louis, Cleveland and New York areas were considered by NRA to be the worst offenders. The NRA is satisfied that this effort to curtail the widespread use of the "emergency" clause of the code to boost prices is the real reason behind the resignation.

* * *

More Taxes: Individuals supposedly in the confidence of President Roosevelt are beginning to predict that the Administration will soon officially advance the deadline once set for a balanced budget from July 1, 1935 to July 1, 1936.

If this step is taken, and the general recovery picture as of today provides ample evidence that it may prove inevitable, the corollary is, of course, more taxes, more public debt, or both.

The balanced budget beginning July 1, 1935, was the objective set by President Roosevelt in his budget message of last January. He outlined a vast 18-month spending program which would theoretically put the country on its feet after which emergency expenditures could be sharply curtailed and the Government put back on a "pay-as-you-go" basis.

But it is pointed out here that private business has not responded as promptly as was expected to the stimulus of government money. It is now feared that to remove this prop from under what recovery the country has as early as July 1, 1935 might let the country drop back in the hole from which it has been climbing so tediously.

Faced with an alternative between abandoning the original budget-balancing date or wrecking recovery, Mr. Roosevelt, according to reports, would unhesitatingly decide to push the date ahead another year and continue to support recovery with government money.

What course would then be followed is an eventuality which is being given considerable attention in Administration financial circles. The cost of the deadline postponement is roughly estimated at about $1,000,000,000. Mr. Roosevelt does not want to add this entire amount to the public debt, which according to his calculations of last January will reach $31,832,000,000 by June 30, 1935. Nor could the Administration very well attempt to add this much to the annual federal tax bill without running into too much opposition. A compromise is indicated, though just what proportion will be allotted to new taxes and what to debt increase remains uncertain.

Exhaustive Treasury research into the tax question bears on the question. Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, has delegated to a group of young experts known as the "freshman brain trust" the task of delving into the prospects of getting more revenue out of the income taxes—particularly in the higher brackets. British tax methods, which take far more out of the average man's pocket than do those of the United States, are included in the objects of scrutiny.

Talk of a sales tax is also being revived but in view of the prompt manner in which President Roosevelt once stepped on any general sales tax it is not taken very seriously.

* * *

More Trade Pacts: Gratified with its earliest efforts to negotiate trade agreements with foreign countries, the Department of State is preparing to open negotiations with another group including, for the first time, several European states.

It is reliably reported that Belgium will be the first state on the new list. Others likely to follow are Sweden, Finland and the Netherlands. Meanwhile the list of American countries with which agreements have been concluded or are in process will be extended with three or four of the coffee-growing states in the Caribbean area.

To date agreements have been completed with Cuba and Colombia. Negotiations are under way with Brazil and Haiti.

The department is proceeding with extreme caution in its work of seeking better trade relations with other nations. The list of countries with which negotiations are in prospect indicates that only those where both economic and political conditions are relatively stable are being considered. Although overtures are understood to have been made by Germany and Austria, the State Department has no intention of dealing with them, according to best information available, until such time as their internal affairs are on a firmer foundation.

* * *

Answering Mr. Hoover: Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Progressive Republican Secretary of the Interior in the Roosevelt Cabinet, was the first to take up the cudgels in defense of the Roosevelt Administration's policy, against the attack of former President Hoover in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Commenting on the charge that the Administration is depriving the nation of its traditional liberties, Mr. Ickes said:

"He (Mr. Hoover) does not seem to be concerned with the liberty of the average man and woman to have decent living conditions and jobs at fair wages. The liberty he talks about, it seems to me, is the liberty of the exploiters. Mr. Hoover seems to be defending the liberty of privilege. He is defending the class that doesn't want to let go of anything it has."

Mr. Ickes made the same criticism of Senator William E. Borah (Senator from Idaho), who charged in a recent speech that the Administration is violating the traditional rights of individuals.

"They are raising a straw man and beating him down," the Secretary said. "Whose liberty is being disturbed? It is only the liberty of a small group, who by fair means or foul have been able to acquire property by exploitation of the mass of the people."

Austrian Finances Put Up to League

(Continued from Page 1)

of their liability. These guarantor states are meeting this week.

The committee is basing its examination on a report of Herr Rost Van Tonningen, League representative in Austria, and M. Maurice Frère, adviser to the Austrian National Bank, is also being consulted.

Meantime, while the so-called Eastern Locarno pact, initiated by France and Russia, is still disputed, it is always throwing out the suggestion of a central European organization wherein it would be the leader. It would embrace the Danubian states, including Austria, Hungary, the Little Entente and Poland. It is purely a tentative proposition but it may have some importance in the European scheme.

Italy, nevertheless, will vote for the admission of Russia to the League with a permanent seat on the Council. The great powers are agreed on the need of bringing the Soviet republic into the League but they have not yet overcome the resistance of a number of countries. Switzerland is expected to vote against.

Saar Needs Police

The Saar is another subject which is creating difficulties. In the opinion of the League's governing commission headed by an Englishman, Mr. Geoffrey Knox, there is possible danger of a coup d'état if Germany loses ground in its struggle for a majority in the forthcoming plebiscite. Mr. Knox's communications to the League insist on collusion between the association of the German Front in the Saar and German authorities. Notably it is complained, a voluntary labor service contingent was recruited in the Saar by Germany and a force of 10,000 to 16,000 young men were prepared militarily. Mr. Knox urges speedy enrollment of neutral police to supplement the insufficient local forces available and recalls the council resolution authorizing the recruiting of gendarmes outside the territory. Now the time has come to make use of this permission.

But where are the forces to come from? Switzerland, for example, is extremely reluctant to involve Swiss citizens in the Saar imbroglio.

The peacemakers in 1919 put off the Saar problem for 15 years. Those 15 years have not made the solution easier.

English Breakfast De-Hectics Henry

This Meal, He Learns, Can Be Taken Seated in More Than Five Minutes, Always Behind a Newspaper—Will His Resolve Not to Hurry Last in America, Where Buildings Are Torn Down Before You Reach Them?

Organ Blower Boys, Up to Old Tricks, Talk With Jackknives

A member of the Monitor's staff revisits England, mellowed by memories of his former sojourns there. His letters will appear at irregular intervals. This is the sixth.

Winchester, England, Saturday

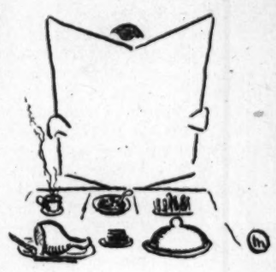
Dear Prue:

I came down to breakfast this morning briskly. I looked about for a waitress, but none appeared. I fumed with impatience. Other patrons noticed nothing unusual; they ate, or read papers, or merely cogitated. When the waitress took my order I waited again.

Then after I had eaten there was another delay. The waitress noticed my impatience and brought me a newspaer. Then it dawned upon me suddenly: this was England; I was in England now, and no longer did I have to hurry! I sat back and sighed and was happy! The others merely went on with their newspapers. . . .

The English do not hurry. Now, New Yorkers have to hurry. That is because everyone else hurries. If two or three of them should get together and agree not to hurry, something might be done about it. But if they do not hurry now, the building to which they are going is apt to be torn down before they get there, or a new skyscraper put in its place! It is a great advantage, I think, this living in England.

Another reason for not hurrying is the weather. In America, we hurry to enjoy ourselves if it is a clear day, and we hurry to make the most of it on a cloudy day, and we hurry to cover if it is a rainy day. But here every day is most likely to be a mixture of all these sorts of weather and there is no use hurrying for any of them.



Englishman at Breakfast.

Even as I walked down High Street this morning there was a spat of rain, and then the sun appeared faintly, between fleecy mists, and then the skies tumbled with clouds again, and there were raindrops, and again sunshine. So you see there was no use hurrying on the weather's account.

In New York once, they told an Oriental that a great new subway had been built in order to save two minutes, and he asked politely what they were going to do with their two minutes after saving them. Nobody in New York had thought of that or knew the answer. But in England they do not play miser with their two minutes; they spend them on life as they go along, and live the longer on account of it.

On High Street an ancient window caught my eye, bellied out with small panes of glass; and the counter inside was filled with candies of Cadbury and Fry and Rountree, much the same as it was filled with comfits and confections in George III's time. And as I paused there, and the town's life jogged cheerfully past me, who should drift down to me on the easy current of the street, but an old clergyman acquaintance who came over on the same boat as I.

Together, this mild and placid man and I discovered and broke into the small church of St. Peter's Cheesehill and St. John's-in-the-Soak, which is all one church, and so obscure a place that it is not even in Baedecker—but the list of its rectors, painted on a plaque, goes back to Oct. 30, 1313.

When I had contemplated this list of names, surmounted by one Roger de la Pole, and observed how each one's lifetime followed smoothly on the one before, and how there was always another to take each man's place, no matter how long or how short he served, then I resolved not to hurry any more—at least not until I get back under the shadow of the Woolworth Tower again.

There was also a Norman baptismal font in that church, Prue, made of one sheer block of granite, big enough to hold quintuplets all at one sitting; and it must have christened whole parishes of infants in its lifetime!

The clergyman ran his fingers over the organ keys while I pumped him air by the hand-bellows in the rear. "Ah-ha!" said he, as he came round to look at the mechanism in the rear, "Up to their old tricks again!"

Sure enough, there were the initials of a century of organ-blower boys, carved on the rear of the organ as they waited, concealed from view, for the next hymn. They have a small weight before them on a string (like a sinker on a fishline) to tell them how much wind they had in reserve. Old organ boys have banded themselves into a society, said my friend, a gleam of amusement lighting his mellow eye; and many a famous man now recalls his earlier service to Polyhymnia as, knife in hand, he watched the tell-tale gauge between second and third hymns, as the parson intoned his "seventhly and eighthly"; the while he fervently hoped Master Ned, the organist, would not strike too many double chords in closing song and voluntary!

And then we came on the great Cathedral of Winchester itself, weather-worn in flints and moldering mortar—the longest church in all England, with the tomb of Jane Austen (of all petticoated writers the most charming) in the heart of it—and we walked together about it. My excellent friend is a great student of archæology, and his fat volume on church architecture dignifies the outer office of many an American architect. He rubbed his hands in solemn glee over Purbeck marble, intricate groining and Norman and Perpendicular styles, while I satisfied myself with less subtle beauties of age and proportion.

When I confessed my impatience at the slower tempo of the Old World, he remarked that he had seen this same Phrenesis Americana before, and that it generally yielded to the mollifying influence of a cathedral or two. He put full confidence in cathedrals as a sovereign remedy for young men or young nations, and doubted not that all the clocks of Manhattan would go at a slower tilt if ancient Winchester Church were placed down among them—say on the chief knoll in Central Park. I wonder if, in years to come, the great new cathedral on Morningside Heights will slow down the beat of New York, when it accumulates mystery and antiquity as Winchester has done?

"Why so hot, little man?" the great church seemed to say. Cool and kindly and calm it stands there, half as old as all England; and if you come back to Winchester 900 years hence I have no doubt it will be standing there still.

So why should I complain if my fried plaice does not reach my table quite so quickly as my cakes-and-sirup in America? The cathedral is wiser (as it is mellower and stateller) than the Woolworth Tower; and it has learned one great lesson, and exemplifies it, that the race is not always to the quickest.

Affectionately,

Henry

New 'Army' Head

Evangeline Booth
Commander of the United States Salvation Army Made Chief of World Armies

Salvation Army Elects a Woman As Supreme Head

Evangeline Booth Succeeds to Parent's Post After Long Deliberation

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 4—The Salvation Army has restored one precedent and made another in choosing after a five-year interval a Booth for the Army's world chief, and for the first time a woman to be supreme head of its beneficent ministrations throughout the world.

Commander Evangeline Booth, who was yesterday elected here by the necessary two-thirds majority to this immensely responsible post, is today acclaimed throughout Britain as a worthy successor to Gen. Edward John Higgins in control of the 15,517 corps distributed throughout the 84 countries where the Salvation Army work is now actively proceeding.

Yesterday's decision, that was reached in Commander Booth's favor after seven days' deliberation by the 47 members of the Salvation Army's high council from all parts of the world, who have been sitting here for this purpose since Aug. 28, is taken to mean the complete removal of apprehension of the autocracy of the founder's "family" which in 1919 dominated a similar electoral meeting here.

Importance attaches therefore to the undertaking understood to have been given by Commander Evangeline Booth in her election address, where in the simplest language she placed herself unreservedly at the disposal of the high council as well as of the Army and its mission.

This undertaking chimes with Commander Evangeline Booth's consistent attitude in favor of democratic control throughout her successful ministration in charge of the Salvation Army work in the United States.

Owing to the Salvation Army regulations regarding retirement at a stated age her period of office is restricted to four years.

Filene Fund Plans Economic Studies

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Three studies of interest to practically every person in the United States were announced by the Twentieth Century Fund, endowed by Mr. Edward A. Filene, of Boston, here today.

The first will deal with the rôle of the Government in labor relations; the second with the cost, waste and losses resulting from the present marketing system, and the third with the effect of large corporations on American life. It will take about a year to complete the work.

The study of the rôle of the Government in labor relations will cover, among other subjects, the New Deal in labor relations, with special reference to the National Recovery Act; collective bargaining and government intervention in labor disputes. The marketing study will aim to give "a clear picture" of the processes involved in the distribution of commodities, while the inquiry into the effect of large corporations on American life is expected to result in "honest and courageous conclusions which will be helpful in formulating public policy as to the regulation and control of competitive relationships and to management-stockholder relationships."

Bill for Amusement Ran Heavy in Maine

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Maine people dug into their pockets for $1,621,000 worth of amusement in 1933, the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, reports.

For personal beautification they paid out $2,149,000 to barber shops and beauty parlors.

The census covered 3613 service establishments, places of amusement and hotels in the state, the entire classification reporting total receipts of $13,576,000 for the year.

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Admission to lecture $1.10
Book of the teaching at above address $1.00

Woman Finds Money, But Scorns Publicity

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Sept. 4 (AP)—A woman walked into the police station Sept. 2, placed $11,300 on the chief's desk, and walked out without a word.

Chief Stephen J. Weber was still rubbing his eyes in bewilderment when his telephone rang. A woman's voice told him she had found the money in a street, discovered through newspapers that Mrs. Mary Jankowsky lost it last Wednesday, and that she preferred to forgo the $500 reward rather than have her name known. Chief Weber promised her anonymity, and she agreed to meet him at the Port Washington National Bank & Trust Company Tuesday and receive the reward.

Motion Pictures

Off to a Good Start

"The Fountain," adapted from the novel of the same name by Mr. Charles Morgan, and now on view at Keith's is RKO's first picture of its new season. It is the most subtle film seen since the summer rolled in. Here is shading and character building such as one seldom sees in the movies.

The story is the age-old triangle affair emerging into a noble form. It took no little courage to make a film in which philosophical values and characterization far outweigh dramatic action. Mr. John Cromwell, the director, has brought Mr. Brian Ahern (Alison), Mr. Paul Lukas (the husband) and Miss Ann Harding (Julie) into a coördinated unit in which each contributes a distinctive performance yet blends into the moving pattern of the play as a whole. Mr. Lukas is especially fine. Mr. Jean Hersholt contributes a noteworthy performance as the elderly Baron who provides the balance between the pro-German and pro-English sympathies of his family. Miss Violet Kemble Cooper, Miss Sara Haden and others are well cast in the lesser rôles.

"La Cucaracha," an amusing little Mexican musical romance, is interesting chiefly because it introduces a new and very natural color process. Mr. Robert Edmond Jones is said to have designed this production.

Cellini, More or Less

Publicity would have it that Mr. Frank Morgan and Miss Fay Wray furnish the "support" for Mr. Fredric March and Miss Constance Bennett in "The Affairs of Cellini," now at Loew's State. Publicity is wrong. In this amusing tale which disregards history entirely for the sake of numerous laughs, Mr. Morgan furnishes more than his share and Miss Wray, turned comédienne for a change, plays the rôle of Cellini's beautiful but dumb model with a nice bite.

Not that this detracts from the performances of the other two. Miss Bennett is very lovely in sixteenth century gowns and Mr. March, with his hair all mussed up, rants, lies, and jumps from balconies to trees if not with the expertness at least with the energy of a Fairbanks. It is an amusing picture, with some rather nice shots of the duke's palace and a little unnecessary vulgarity now and then. There are also a Goofy movie, a cartoon and other features. J. D. B.

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Kay Gould has made many European trips, where she has worked closely with leading French and English designers, studying the needs of the ultra smart as well as the more conservative woman.

Our Millinery Department has been relocated on the Second Floor of our large, Corner Building, where a complete selection of the most exclusive hats may be had, ranging in price from 5.95, 7.50, 8.75, 10.50, 12.50, 25.00 to 35.00.

A section is devoted to smart sport hats by Croxley, New York's most famous man's hatter, (Exclusive with Chandler & Co. in Boston). A Junior Deb Department has also been established where individual hats may be had for the smart miss and college girl.

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Business subscribers are furnished without charge, one listing in the Classified Section for each initial listing in the Alphabetical Directory. Additional representation in the form of extra listings, small type selling copy, display space and trade-mark merchandising service, is furnished at established charges.

For information about Alphabetical Directory Listings (white pages), call your Local Telephone Business Office; for information about Classified Display Service (yellow pages), call Sherwin 9800, Extension 5884.

Hoover Declares New Deal Is Usurpation of Liberties Of Man by the Government

(Continued from Page 1)

been the foundation and the inspiration of progress."

Concerning the American scene, the former President writes:

"In every generation men and women of many nations have died that the human spirit might be free. In our race, at Plymouth Rock, at Lexington, at Valley Forge, at Yorktown, at New Orleans, at every step of the western frontier, at Appomattox, at San Juan Hill, in the Argonne are the graves of Americans who died for this purpose.

"From these sacrifices and in the consummation of these liberties there grew a great philosophy of society—liberalism. The high tenet of this philosophy is that liberty is an endowment from the creator to every individual man and woman upon which no power, whether economic or political, can encroach, and not even the Government may deny.

"Out of our philosophy grew the American constitutional system, where the obligation to promote the common welfare was mandatory and could be made effective; wherein was embodied in its very framework the denial of the right of the Government itself or of any group, any business, or any class to infringe upon inalienable rights; wherein the majority was to rule; wherein government was to be 'of laws and not of men'; whereby the individual was guaranteed the just protection of these rights by its tribunals—the structure of American democracy.

The American System

"Out of these ideals, under this philosophy, and through this structure we have developed the principles and forms of our social, economic and governmental life—the American system.

"The rise of our race under it marks the high tide of a thousand years of human struggle. Under it our country has grown to greatness and has led the world in the emancipation of men. When these boundaries of liberty are overstepped, America will cease to be American.

"Our system has at all times had to contend with internal encroachments upon liberty. Greed in economic agencies invades it from the right, and greed for power in bureaucracy and government infringes it from the left.

"I should be glad indeed to find a short cut to end the struggle with the immensities of human problems. I have no word of criticism but rather a great sympathy with those who honestly search human experience and human thought for some new way out, where freedom requires no safeguards, where justice requires no striving, where bread comes without contention and with little sweat.

"Such dreams are not without value, and one could join in them with satisfaction but for the mind troubled by recollection of human frailty, and but for the woeful confirmations which the world has given of the failure of idealism alone, without the compass of experience.

Failure Claimed

"It is now claimed by large and vocal groups, both in and out of Government, that liberty has failed; that emergency encroachments upon its principles should be made permanent. Thereby are created the most urgent issues; first, whether we must submit to some other system by which the fundamentals of liberty are sacrificed; and, second, whether, even if we make these sacrifices, we shall not defeat the hope and progress of humanity.

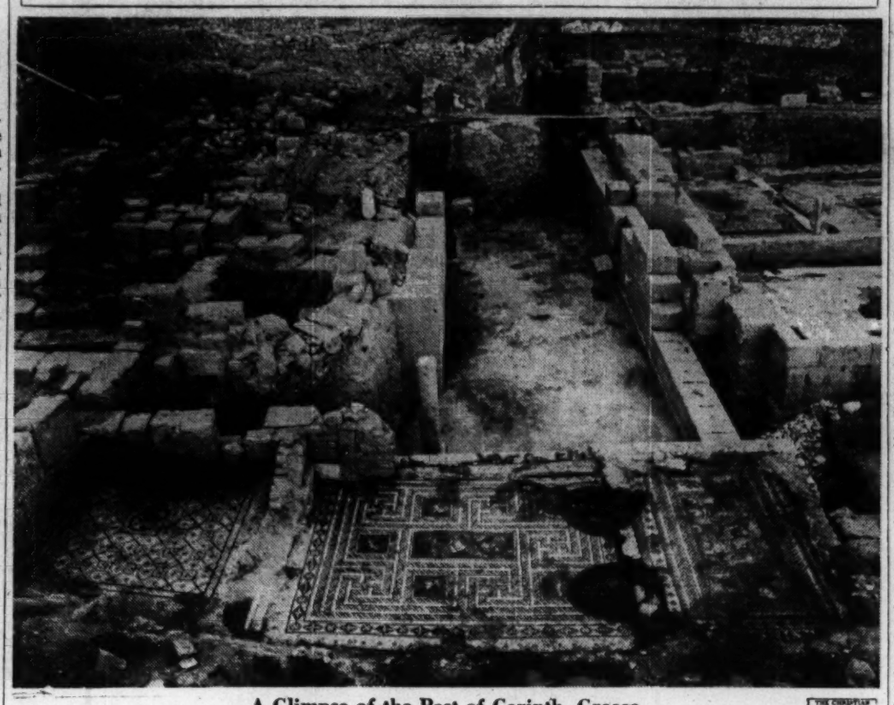
"It is my hope to show that to resume the path of liberty is not to go backward; it is to return to the path of progress from following the will-o'-the-wisps which lead either to the swamps of primitive greed or to political tyranny.

"The origins, character and affinities of the regimentation theory of economics and government, its impacts upon true American liberalism, and its departures from it can best be determined by an examination of the actions taken and the measures adopted in the United States during recent months.

"The first step of economic regimentation is a vast centralization of power in the executive. Powers once delegated are bound to be used, for one step drives to another.

"The whole thesis behind this program is the very theory that man is but the pawn of the state. It is a usurpation of the primary liberties of man by government. It is a vast shift from the American concept of human rights, which even the Government may not infringe, to those social philosophies where men are wholly subjective to the state. It is a vast casualty to liberty if it shall be continued."

Mosaic Pavements of Old



A Glimpse of the Past of Corinth, Greece

Ruins of Large Administrative Building Dating From the First Century, A. D., Unearthed by Expedition Sponsored by American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

Part of Old Greece Unearthed By Expedition Led by Stillwell

Ruins Found in Corinth Have Mosaic Floors, Statues, and Decorated Panels—Shops With Porticoes and Early Coins in 'Find'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 4—Discovery of several important buildings in the market place of Corinth, Greece, one of the great commercial centers of antiquity, as a result of excavations sponsored there this spring by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, is announced here by Dr. Richard Stillwell, assistant professor of art and archæology at Princeton University, and director of the school.

Dr. Stillwell was leader of the expedition, which worked in the Agora of the ancient city from the middle of March to the end of June. Situated on the isthmus bearing its name and accordingly the place where goods from the East were transported, to Rome, Corinth was made provincial capital when Greece became a Roman province and was subsequently important as an administrative as well as a trading center.

The largest building unearthed during the season was on the south side of the old market place. Being near the center of the Roman Empire, Corinth was the headquarters of many of the great banking and shipping unions of antiquity, and this structure was probably the central office of one such organization.

Dating from the first century of the Christian era, and with its lower part exceedingly well preserved, the building is featured by beautiful Mosaic floors which are still intact in adjoining rooms. The middle panel of the central room depicts the figure of a woman holding a necklace in her hand, sitting on a Triton, while cupids are astride hull-headed marine monsters in the five smaller side panels.

Along the west side of the market place a great series of shops with porticoes in front was unearthed, forming the termination of the Agora on that side. A flight of stairs in the middle led up to a temple, as yet unidentified, although four of its columns, thrown down by the earthquake of 79 A. D., were well enough preserved for the excavators to set them up again with part of their cornice.

Another series of shops was discovered running along the median line of the market place, dividing it into a northern and southern section of different levels, the south side being somewhat higher. Other commercial unions had offices here. One large room had a beautifully laid floor of varicolored marbles and pedestals raised to support three statues.

"Non-spillable" inkwells of a type resembling some manufactured today were discovered in the largest building. With a narrow opening into which a pen might be dipped, these inkwells have high hollow sides into which ink flows when they are suddenly upset, while their pitch black interiors testify to the lasting qualities of the ink used by the Greeks.

While tearing down a building of the medieval period in order to reach the structures below, the expedition found 388 coins of the thirteenth century, which probably formed part of the traveling currency of some merchant or crusader. A gold coin of Henry VII of England and 17 silver pieces of Venice are among the collection, while the remaining coins are debased French currency of Philip August, Saint Louis, Charles I of Anjou and other rulers.

Excavations in and around Corinth have been carried on by the American school of classical studies since 1896, and further sections of the market place will be dug up by an expedition next spring, Professor Stillwell announced today. Since the Greek laws prohibit objects found in excavations being taken from the site, the discoveries are being housed in the New Museum there.

Greatest Relief List Faces United States

(Continued from Page 1)

scribed by Mr. Richberg. The average payment a family each month increased from $16 in May, 1933 to $19 in October, 1933 and to about $23 today. While the upward trend is due partly to increases in food prices, yet the principal cause, Mr. Richberg says is the policy of allowing larger budgets for food, clothing and carfare and of raising relief standards in certain areas—particularly in the South.

Cost of the Depression In Relief Set by Survey About $3,000,000,000

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CHICAGO, Sept. 4—The depression has cost the United States in relief for the unemployed and destitute the staggering sum of more than $3,000,000,000, a survey revealed Sept. 2.

Private charities swept into action a few months after the disastrous stock crash in October, 1929, municipal and county units followed shortly, the Federal Government spent the first of its many millions early in 1931. Since then state treasuries also have been taxed to capacity caring for the needy.

While the Federal Government has been the biggest single contributor, state and local units have shared heavily.

The nation's relief bill from Jan. 1, 1933, to June, 1934, as financed by federal, state and local governments was estimated last week by Corrington Gill, Assistant Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, as approximately $1,340,000,000.

This did not include the $400,000,000 allotted to last winter's CWA nor figures in any of the three long previous years of depression.

The Federal Government first became an active relief participant when President Hoover's farm board turned over $73,000,000 of surplus wheat and cotton to the Red Cross in March, 1931.

In July, 1932, Congress provided $300,000,000 for relief loans to state and local governments. Only $1,442,543 had been repaid to Aug. 13, 1934, and Congress is considered likely to waive remaining repayments next year. The sum of $1,231,000,000 has been appropriated to the relief administration since it was created in May, 1933. Grants from it have totaled $1,100,000,000. The balance will be exhausted by the middle of this month and additional sums then must come from the President's discretionary fund.

Funds obligated to the emergency conservation work (CCC) up to Aug. 1, 1934, total $416,653,000. FERA figures show state and local bond issue authorizations for unemployment relief to date approximate $300,000,000.

In the early years of the depression, said Mr. Gill, private contributions met 30 to 40 per cent of the relief expenditures, but now they are paying less than 5 per cent. "Thus meeting the need for unemployment relief has become almost exclusively a public responsibility," he said.

Kentucky Plans State Police

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 4 (AP)—Immediate establishment of a department of public safety and organization of a state police force of approximately 50 men was ordered Sept. 1 by Gov. Ruby Laffoon. Adjt.-Gen. H. Denhardt, head of the Kentucky National Guard, will be executive officer.

Endurance Fliers Down Again

CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP)—Miss Jean Larene and Miss Mary Elizabeth Owens, the two Texas girl fliers, were forced to descend Sept. 2 on their third attempt to gain the woman's title for endurance flying because of a pea soup fog that settled over the Chicago area, after they had been in the air only a few hours.

Ogpu Changes Bring Curb On Unruly Judges

(Continued from Page 1)

base decisions upon the codes rather than upon the "class feeling" which was presumed to guide them in the past.

Examples

Mr. Vishinsky cites examples which show that the Communist leaders intend to curb zealous party members who exceed the law in their eagerness to round up "class enemies" and force the pace of agricultural collectivization. He mentions a district police chief who announced that the criminal code does not cover all offenses, and that he had added a few clauses of his own, and cites other instances where Communist agricultural organizers imposed wholesale fines upon peasants for which there was no legal provision. Peasants were fined for failing to attend meetings, for refusing to circulate Communist literature, for neglecting "social work."

The numerous victims of "bourgeois baiting" may take heart from Mr. Vishinsky's demand for more moderation in prosecuting factory executives. He mentions disapprovingly the prosecutor who brought to trial a factory technical director for fulfilling only 60 per cent of the quota assigned him instead of 69 per cent. He points out there is nothing in the codes to warrant such severity. As an instance of stupidity, he cites the example of a man who was tried for murder because his first name was the same as that of the real culprit.

The worst feature of justice as applied by the Ogpu was that Ogpu courts operated in secret and frequently convicted men and women who did not know what charges were made against them. If charges actually are presented openly and trials are openly held, as now appears to be the intention, the most glaring examples of injustice may well be avoided.

The Ogpu, however, still retains the right of secret arrest and may hold prisoners without definite charges for indefinite periods and there is no law of habeas corpus in the Soviet Union. The writer has verified instances of such arrests in Moscow since the Ogpu's reorganization occurred.

Moscow's rulers do not pretend that Soviet justice follows the standards of western democracies. From the democratic viewpoint, the Russian individual's rights are not safeguarded and will not be so as long as the "dictatorship of the proletariat" continues. The Communist argues that individual rights must always be subordinated to those of the state, and in practice it follows that the individual has no rights at all, as understood in the west. But if the Kremlin actually carries out its announced intentions of applying the codes exactly and making all trials open, the status of the individual will be improved by any standards.

Bolivia Gives Up New Traces Of a Pre-Inca Civilization

Lake Titicaca Region Yields Group of House Sites and Temple to Excavations Carried On by Expedition Under Direction of Dr. Bennett

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—A highly successful archæological expedition to the region of Lake Titicaca in Bolivia, where significant new traces of a pre-Inca Tiahuanaco civilization were found, was reported to the American Museum of Natural History by Dr. Wendell C. Bennett, director of the expedition, here today. A group of well preserved house sites and two temples yielded a wealth of new details regarding this 1200-year-old culture, Dr. Bennett said.

Most of the excavating work was carried on around the southern shore and islands of Lake Titicaca, some 12,000 feet above sea level, where there still live descendants of the Amaraya Indians who speak the language of Tiahuanaco before it was conquered by the Indians in the twelfth century.

Under a mound on the lake shore, Dr. Bennett's party found an entire circle of house foundations. These, he said, are exceedingly rare despite the prevalence of the later Inca stone houses, because they were made of perishable adobe with polished clay floors. The structures were built in a circle with no windows, and doors only on the inside, thus making a primitive type of fort.

The women of Tiahuanaco, Dr. Bennett found, were blessed with an enviable abundance of closet space. From the inside, they had access through openings in the double walls of which their houses were made, to room for storage on all four sides. Their floors were of polished clay, and one house where the roof caught fire and fell in, thus preserving the building exceptionally well, was in a good state of preservation.

Dr. Bennett found a long slot on one side of the doorway in this house, where there once was a wooden slab which could be slid back and forth. "A sliding doorway," he said, "is, to my knowledge, a new type for South American archæology."

Bone needles and knives, stone axes and grinders, and many pieces of cooking bowls and other pottery identified the dwellers and gave sidelights on their existence and craft attainments. A grain called quinoa was found in the ruins, indicating that the popular food of the Indians of the region today was the food of their remote ancestors.

Turner Crosses U. S. In New Record Time

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 4 (AP)—Col. Roscoe Turner swooped down out of the West at 4:05 p. m. eastern standard time Sept 1, breaking his own West-East transcontinental flight record by two minutes.

Behind schedule on the first stages of his dash from Los Angeles, he spurted ahead in a dash from Cleveland, a distance of 405 air miles, which he made in one hour and 27 minutes.

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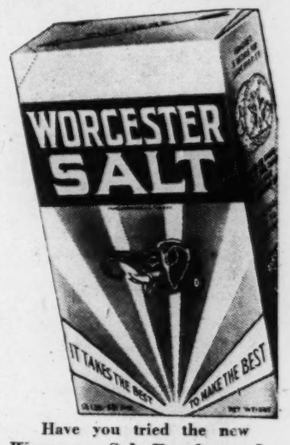

Have you tried the new *Worcester Salt Toothpaste?*

Boston Snapshots

Sun Spots Guide Business—When department stores lay in big stocks of cold weather clothing for a special sale in the middle of summer, it is very likely that sun spots have something to do with it. These same solar freckles have a great deal to do with forming the policies of soft drink, ice cream, hat and canned goods manufacturers, too.

Of course the executives of these concerns do not repair to their respective roofs to gaze at the sun through dark glasses—they let Dr. H. Helm Clayton make the needed observations and the complicated calculations based upon them. For Dr. Clayton issues a weekly and monthly weather forecast which is sent to a list of subscribers in the Atlantic coast and Great Lakes regions.

* * *

There is no simple "guess work" about weather forecasts based on solar activity. The several volumes on this subject written and edited by Dr. Helm for the Smithsonian Institution make that perfectly clear—volumes printed at the expense of a special fund established by Mr. John A. Roebling, son of the builder of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Dr. Clayton, realizing the enormous importance to agriculture and business of droughts, floods, heat waves, severe winters and other natural hazards, has devoted his life to scientific study of the subject. As long ago as 1884, as a 25-year-old staff-student in the astronomical observatory of the University of Michigan, he began to formulate a theory of the effect of solar activity on world weather. From Ann Arbor he went to Harvard and then, after two years with the United States Weather Bureau, he spent 20 years in close study of New England weather, in the Blue Hills Observatory. In 1910 he was invited to become chief of the Argentine Weather Bureau. For nine years he carried on his studies in that country, and from observations made in a station high in the Andes, he proved his theories definitely and began to work out a practical method of weather forecasting based on sun spots.

* * *

At the end of a long flower-bordered drive on Washington Street, Canton, Dr. Helm may now be found. Far back from the road he lives and works in a building once devoted to the construction of high silk hats, then converted to a shoe polish factory, then to an artist's studio. His daughter Frances attends to the business end of the Clayton Weather Service, while Mrs. Helm busies herself about a beautiful little valley garden, surrounding a goldfish pool made out of a dye vat of the shoe polish days.

Out among some pines is the telescope—but the forecasts are mainly based upon data received from Smithsonian and other solar observatories in different parts of the world and from allied European meteorological institutions.

* * *

The monthly bulletin issued by the Claytons forecasts the general conditions for the next 30 days. The weekly bulletin—issued on Thursday for the benefit of week-enders—covers the next seven days in greater detail. There is also a "seasonal bulletin" of a still more general nature, which is sent out every three months.

In December last year, Mr. Clayton forecast "below normal" rainfall for the late spring. In June he warned vacationists that hot weather was due in that month and in July, but that August would be colder than usual toward its end.

Predictions such as these are not only valued by commercial interests but by public utilities such as the New England Telephone Company, the Boston Elevated and various gas and electric companies. Bad weather, naturally, increases the number of phone calls and the use of lights to an extent which makes special arrangements necessary.

* * *

Kept in Trim—To the ears of a vacationing Boston barber there was something lacking in the murmur of the waves on the shore at Plymouth—somehow he did not feel completely at ease. It was the staccato snipping of the scissors that he missed.

He soon decided that his holiday would be more pleasant if he could shear a few locks daily. To keep in trim this way he let it be noised abroad that he stood ready to trim juvenile heads free of charge. Before long he was able to enjoy the ocean breezes with a feeling of perfect content, as they wafted away the swathes of hair which fell beneath his almost automatically moving fingers.

* * *

Successful Boat Service—When a group of public-spirited citizens of Hull decided to take over the operation of the Nantasket Line boats, the success of the project seemed open to doubt. But their main interest was in maintaining an adequate service between Boston, Pemberton and Nantasket, rather than making a profit, even not quite breaking even could be endured.

Running hourly all through the summer, however, the boats have done their biggest business in years. Up to the end of last week they had carried 1,726,000 passengers—and the season is not yet over. Paragon Park, also having enjoyed a record year with an estimated attendance of 2,300,000 so far, is to stay open for the two weeks following Labor Day. While it is open the boats will maintain their midsummer schedule. Later they will continue to operate less frequently for several more weeks.

* * *

Children's Garden Show—A cotton plant, pumpkins, squashes, flowers of all sorts, butterfly collections, books of pressed flowers—all were on view at the Children's Garden Show at Horticultural Hall the other day. Admission was free and a number of local children cast appraising eyes at the various exhibits. Conspicuous among them were two small Negro boys who stood, fascinated, in front of the table loaded with prize-winning watermelons.

The Lecture Hall was devoted to 4-H Club displays, including the front and garden of an old Cape Cod cottage.

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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

NRA Is Hopeful Strike Will Drive South's 10 Per Cent "Chiselers" Into the Fold

Textile Strike Faces Test As Mills in North Reopen After Labor Day Shutdown

(Continued from Page 1)

dered his followers, however, to fight back if struck and to "keep your powder dry."

"We have a friend in the White House," he said.

Special Federal Board To Investigate Means For Settling of Strike

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—As the full force of the general textile strike broke over the country today the National Labor Relations Board here prepared to swing into action with a nonpartisan federal investigation on the basis of which a settlement will be proposed.

It is indicated that the board will be injected into the strike situation within the next day or two unless the strike should in the meantime break down. It would be a three-man board named jointly by the Labor Board, the Department of Labor and the NRA.

Meanwhile administration officials watched the development of the strike with keen interest, but as yet with no official comment. Early morning reports appeared to bear out the expectation that the United Textile Workers would be unable to make their strike effective in New England areas. In the South, however, labor response to the strike call was understood to be much more general.

It was not without some satisfaction that the Government's labor relations officials watched this trend. Particularly in NRA and Department of Labor circles there has long been an undercurrent of resentment against the smaller mills of the South which are accused of evading their obligations under the NRA and refusing to fall in line with the higher wage and shorter hour provisions of the codes.

They undoubtedly would be gratified if the strike would succeed in forcing what is known here as "the 10 per cent fringe of chiselers" into line back of the NRA.

But the recovery chiefs are equally anxious to spare what they consider the responsible bulk of the industry the cost of exacting this penalty from the recalcitrants. Official Washington has no complaint against the bulk of the industry, particularly the northern section which is considered to have set an exemplary example to the balance of American industry.

NRA investigations produced the conclusion that the industry is in fact literally unable to grant the additional wage and hour concessions now demanded by labor. And the NRA has no desire to see the textile industry brought to a standstill by labor demands which the NRA is fully satisfied are unreasonable—on this point.

The question of union recognition is another matter. Government agencies are bound by wording of the Recovery Act to support Labor's demand for collective bargaining. Equally, they must do everything possible to eliminate the so-called "stretch-out" system wherever it can be shown to exist.

The germ of a settlement is believed to lie in this situation. The Government will resist labor demands for a 30-hour week and higher wages, but in return for this concession from Labor it is preparing to insist on full collective bargaining rights and some system of supervision which will eventually outlaw the "stretch-out."

Should the settlement be sought along this line—along which all discussions here point—the strike would be brought down to the basic question of union recognition, which after all is undoubtedly the real issue.

Cotton Men Are Happy To Learn That Strike Is Far From Universal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Cotton manufacturers here are optimistic that the walkout of workers in the industry will soon end as reports pour in to their headquarters indicating that more than two-thirds of cotton textile employees in New England, and 125,000 employees from 272 plants in the South are at work to ...

A general picture of the New England situation showed that the strike was centered chiefly in New Bedford, Mass., where all except three of the 21 cotton textile plants in the town are shut down today, and in Fall River, Mass., where three print factories are closed. Mr. George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, said.

Basing his optimism over the strike situation on the old political adage, "As Maine goes, so goes the nation," Mr. Sloan said that approximately 15,000 cotton textile workers in Maine were at their jobs this morning and that every cotton mill in the Pine Tree State was operating.

All cotton mills in Rhode Island except one are operating full tilt today, with about 20,000 workers still on their jobs, Mr. Sloan said. The Esmond Cotton Mill, employing 1037 workers, is the only cotton textile plant in Rhode Island that has closed down on account of the strike, he added.

In Massachusetts, where the cotton mills employ about 58,000 workers normally, it was estimated that between 20,000 and 25,000 workers were on strike today, Mr. Sloan said.

Mr. Sloan said that out of 150,000 workers normally employed in 300 cotton mills in New England, reports indicated that 100,000 were at work today and 25,000 on strike. The remaining 25,000 are still to be heard from.

In the South, where 900 cotton mills employ about 300,000 workers normally, reports indicate that large numbers of the workers are at their jobs today, although figures are still incomplete, Mr. Sloan said.

In Texas, where 5000 cotton textile workers are employed normally, all plants are operating with full staffs today, except five mills which closed several months ago for lack of business, he said.

Mr. Sloan took sharp exception to a published statement of Mr. Francis J. Gorman, strike leader, who charged that inhuman conditions existed in the "stretch out" system, one of the chief bones of contention between the workers and employers.

"The situation described in press reports of Mr. Gorman's statement exists only in the imagination of the strike chairman," Mr. Sloan asserted.

"It is a fact that no such conditions as this exist in our industry. It is inconceivable that they could exist when the fact of the matter is that the Breure Board, the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board, which was set up by the Government to deal with this particular problem, has among its five members one of the country's leading labor leaders, Maj. George L. Berry, head of the pressmen's union. No one will deny that Major Berry has always been alert to protect workers' rights.

"It is also significant that when the United Textile Workers of America asked for additional representation on the Breure Board, one of their own leaders was chosen and since his appointment he has devoted himself to fomenting unrest and strikes in this industry rather than in cooperating with other members of the board to which he was appointed to examine into the facts about this issue which he has raised."

Mr. Sloan characterized the strike order as "ridiculous and unfair."

Very little picketing was reported from New England plants, he said, but reports from the South indicated that at least a dozen plants there were being picketed.

At the headquarters of the United Textile Workers of America here it was said no information was forthcoming on the progress of the strike. Any developments on the subject which would be made public would be released from the strike headquarters in Washington, it was said.

Paterson Silk Workers Ignore Strike Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 4—The textile strike apparently passed by Paterson's silk and rayon and dyeing mills today as about 35,000 workers went to work as usual.

Labor leaders, however, confidently predicted that between 15,000 and 20,000 dyers would obey a strike call within a few days.

About 15,000 silk and rayon employees are under contract with the manufacturers to keep at work until it was shown that 40 per cent of the looms outside this city, the largest center of the silk trade in the United States, had quit their machines. Labor leaders held that the workers would abide by their contract. Any widespread response to the strike call by silk and rayon workers outside Paterson, however, would undoubtedly be reflected in an extensive walkout in this city.

If the Industrial Relations Board gathers figures showing that at least 40 per cent of silk and rayon workers outside Paterson have quit work, it will become the duty of the board to authorize the strike. The dyers' union will support the silk workers if the strike call is issued, it was said.

Strike in First Stage Seems to Be a Failure

By the Associated Press

At least 175,000 textile workers seemed today to have obeyed a union order for a general strike to make 650,000 workers idle in 22 states.

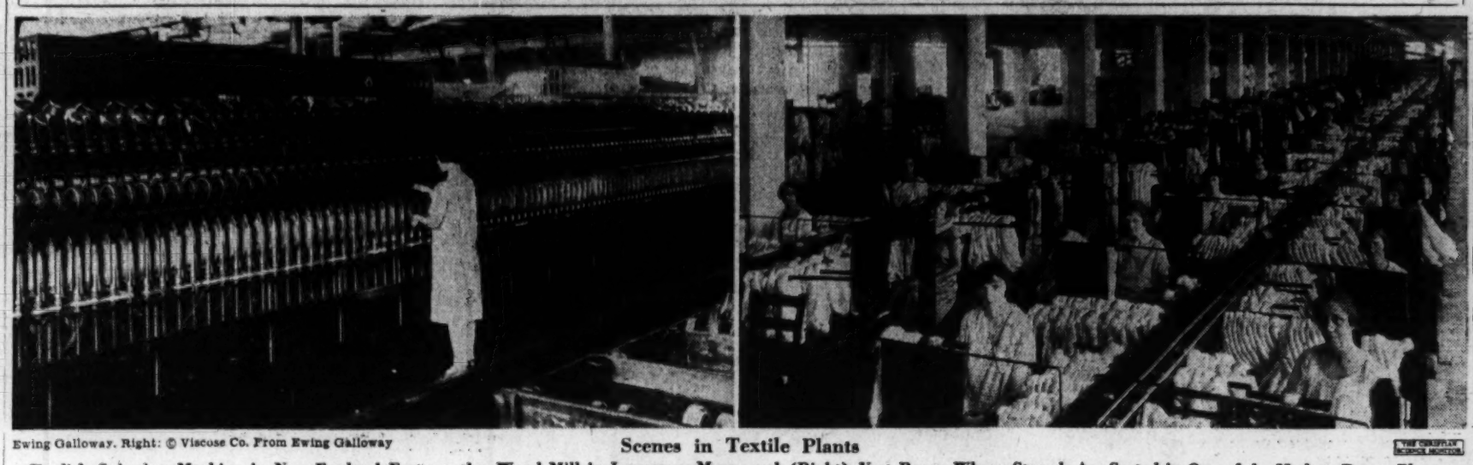
The exact number was a matter of dispute between unions and employers as both sides claimed the victory in today's test after the first skirmishes yesterday on the Labor Day holiday.

Mr. Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the strike committee of the United Textile Workers of America, hailed the strike as a "tremendous success."

Mr. Peter van Horn, chairman of the Silk Code Authority, said that a survey as applied to silk, rayon and synthetic fabric industries showed the strike was "almost a complete failure."

George A. Sloan, chairman of the cotton textile code authority, said his survey of New England indicated "the majority of workers are not in sympathy with the strike movement." He said that in the South, in some parts of which mills operated yesterday, 126,000 were working and 38,500 idle.

Woolen and Rayon Mills Among Textile Strike Targets



Ewing Galloway. Right: © Viscose Co. From Ewing Galloway

Scenes in Textile Plants

English Spinning Machine in New England Factory, the Wood Mill in Lawrence, Mass., and (Right) Vest Room Where Strands Are Sorted in One of the Modern Rayon Plants of the Viscoe Company.

Both Sides Coincide on Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

concurrence in most of it by Mr. C. F. Broughton, president of the Wamsutta Mill in New Bedford and a member of the Massachusetts Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board.

Mr. Broughton recommended the insertion of teeth into this machinery and the democratizing of it by the addition of an employee and consumer representative.

Might Ease Situation

Such a reform, it is widely held, would go far to appease Labor, and engender confidence in the operation of the code without costly concessions from industry. While it would hardly correct abuses that have already arisen, it might provide the Administration with an excellent model for more effective self-government under the codes.

Second to the issue of recognition of the United Textile Workers Union, is that of overproduction. Overproduction and its belated curtailment of the code machinery has more than any other factor unstabilized the industry, given rise to ruthless competition for a shrinking demand, induced reductions in Labor's rewards and produced pyramids of grievances as well as of surplus goods.

Hence Labor is asking for a 30-man-hour week to replace the present 40-man-hour week, with no reduction in the minimum wages of $12 in the South and $13 in the North.

Mr. George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, has thundered "no" to this demand, declaring that the public would not finance the higher prices that would be necessitated.

Overproduction Is the Snag

Yet like a magnate working to promote a meeting of the thoughts of Labor and Capital even on this knotty issue, is the keen appreciation by the manufacturers that overproduction is at the roots of most of their difficulties.

That the manufacturer and worker are in close accord as to the power of the present 80 machine-hour week to result in overproduction is attested to by a statement in a hitherto unpublished report of Mr. Ernest N. Hood, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Mr. Hood writes:

"It was not contemplated by the Cotton Textile Committee that the entire industry could operate its production machinery 80 hours a week. As a matter of fact, figures for the last 10 years indicate that the industry would do well to average 60 hours a week."

Then with the control of production looming as the principal benefactor of both labor and capital, there appears a common denominator in all their calculations. The challenge is:

"What method, mutually acceptable to both sides, can be fashioned to keep production in bounds?"

The National Labor Relations Board, or whatever tribunal adjudicates this controversy, may, after a thorough investigation, decide that labor's demands for a shorter week with the present wage can be financed by passing the costs along to the public in higher prices. Such a judgment would be an unmitigated triumph for labor.

Or the tribunal might devise a scheme for more effective control of production by means of an improved code machinery. Industry is already working on a plan that would enable this machinery to curtail production more swiftly and effectively than it has done.

Would Aid Both Sides

An adjustment along these lines would be definitely a victory for the manufacturers, but would redound to labor's advantage in that more steady employment and higher income would be made possible.

There is still a third method of production control that might actually enlist the support of labor and capital.

This method, as fantastic as it may sound, might prove the solvent of the present tangle and might send labor and capital happily about their business, but would probably find the Administration sternly arrayed against it.

Elimination of or material reduction in the cotton processing tax, the savings from which might be expended to finance labor's demands, is the method which this writer had outlined to him by workers and manufacturers in Fall River, New Bedford, Pawtucket and Boston.

About $120,000,000 has been collected by the Government from the cotton processing tax, the major portion of which has been paid by the textile industry. This tax has been the largest factor in the 100 per cent increase in the price of raw material used by the textile trade.

Tax Is Hurdle to Industry

Manufacturers and workers make out a strong case for the lightening of this burden, maintaining that the farmer, who benefits from the tax, is not so insecure as the textile industry or labor. "If we could get relief from this processing tax," one manufacturer told this writer," we could grant labor, at least a 36-hour week, with no reduction in pay. This tax is now a hurdle for both the employer and the worker."

If the Government should decide to dangle the bait of remission from this tax before the now intransigeant parties, it probably would find both rushing pell mell for the negotiator's table.

No one can predict the actual judgment on this issue of how to control production, but it readily can be seen that not only is the stuff of compromise present, but there exists an opportunity to strengthen the weakest link in the code.

A Tender Issue

On the question of union recognition there appears least hope for an early compromise. This is the issue that brings the spines erect on the backs of workers and employers. Labor's complaints are directed mainly toward the South, where the United Textile Union has experienced a mushroom growth in its effort to organize under section 7A of the NRA, but has been crowded and tripped at every step allegedly by the scramble of employers to form company unions or to keep conservative, manageable unions in the saddle.

Whatever decision is rendered here will probably thump on someone's toes, but it would be a constructive development, if, against the sounding board of one of the nation's largest strikes, a clear, unequivocal labor policy could be enunciated to the nation at large.

The decision of the National Relations Board last Friday by which it decided in favor of majority rule in collective bargaining for the Houde Engineering Corporation, was a significant straw in the wind.

Such a decision in this dispute, while it might set the South's teeth on edge, well might satisfy the Textile Union, which then would be able to push aside minority groups now challenging its supremacy.

Another possible adjustment pertains again to the code machinery. This machinery, which has been dominated entirely by employers, has, according to Labor, furthered the formation of company unions and balked independent ones. Were a fairer equilibrium to be established between workers and employers on this board, Labor might be content to place its questions of union recognition before this tribunal.

The abuse of the stretchout, which is the term applied to the practice of increasing the machine load of each worker, has allegedly contributed to the disorganization in the industry resulting from overproduction.

Its solution probably will consist of the promulgation of standards detailing just how many machines of a certain type shall be operated by a worker. The enforcement of such standards, in addition to removing many of labor's grievances, would materially help in the stabilization of production.

Thus it can be seen that there exists, embedded in each of labor's complaints, possible solutions and compromises, that might vastly improve the textile industry, that might repair leaks that have followed logically the first floating of a new craft on undisciplined industrial waters.

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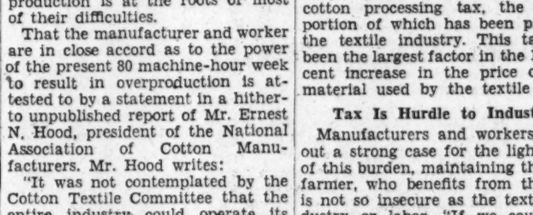

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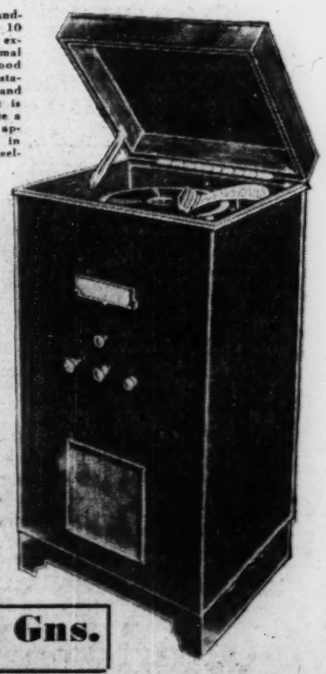

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Demand for 30-Hour Week Leads Green's Exposition Of Stand of Union Labor

Attacks Company Unions as Violating Rights of Workers to Bargain—Calls on Government to Extend Payments for Relief

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 4 (AP)—Mr. William F. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared yesterday the nation must accept the 30-hour week "as a real remedy for unemployment," and said the federation would appeal to the Government for direct relief payments to the idle this winter.

In a Labor Day appraisement of national planning and economic experimentation, Mr. Green asserted the 40-hour week, now the maximum under most NRA codes, could not supply employment for the country's workers.

"It is either mounting unemployment with all its tragic consequences or shorter hours and higher wages for all," he said.

"It is the opinion of representatives of labor and many outstanding economists as well as many enlightened and progressive employers that industry and the nation must accept and apply the six-hour day and the five-day week as a real remedy for unemployment."

The federation president proposed direct relief payments by the Federal Government in addition to aid through employment made by various relief projects.

In his address for delivery at a Labor Day celebration under the auspices of the Wichita Trades and Labor Assembly and the American Legion, Mr. Green criticized many employers for what he termed discrimination against workers in their efforts to organize for collective bargaining under Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act. Mr. Green said labor will seek additional legislation to prevent employers from setting up "company unions."

"We hold that if labor is to be [illegible] it must be free in the full sense [illegible] meaning of that term," he said. [illegible] complained that while employ[illegible]ers were assisted by the Govern[illegible]ment to organize into trade associa[illegible]tions with benefit to themselves un[illegible]der NRA codes, they had prevented [illegible] labor from organizing into unions [illegible] of its own selection.

"The history of practically all strikes that have occurred in the past year," he continued, "is found in the determined refusal of employers to permit their workers to organize and to recognize the organizations selected by their workers as collective bargaining agencies."

The fostering of "company unions" he held was "a violation of the spirit if not the letter of the National Recovery Act."

Taking cognizance of the difficulties of the farmer, the federation chief said American labor will cooperate and assist agriculturists "to improve their economic condition and to bring about restoration of prices which will guarantee them a fair return for labor performed and service rendered."

He reiterated that the American Federation of Labor "will ever remain the implacable foe of Communism and all other subversive movements engaged in the promotion of world revolution."

Borah Warns Workers On Losing Liberties Under Arbitrary Rule

POCATELLO, Idaho, Sept. 4 (AP)—Constitutional rights and liberties were upheld by Senator William E. Borah in a Labor Day address here yesterday as the "weapons by which the average man and woman are to win ultimate security."

Speaking under auspices of the Pocatello Central Labor Union, the Idaho Senator declared that governments of arbitrary power, "such as Fascism, Nazism or Communism," offer only "hunger and peonage" for the ordinary man or woman.

He asserted there was no need "to be greatly disturbed about labor in this country going communistic," then added:

"But it does seem that labor ought to make it increasingly clear that our labor problems are American problems and are to be worked out and soundly adjusted upon American principles and in harmony with American institutions."

"Those who take advantage of these unsettled times and our country's distress," he said, "to inveigh against our institutions and seek to build up opinion against the efficiency and worth of free government are not the friends but the malign enemies of labor. . . .

"No one knows better than labor that where constitutional government has been broken down, supplanted by the totalitarian, or bureaucractic state, labor has immediately been robbed of its rights, its freedom of action, and forced down to the level of economic slavery."

Mrs. Pinchot Defends Fair 'Planned Society'

BUCKROE BEACH, Va., Sept. 4 (AP)—The changes wrought by technological improvement must be recognized and dealt with "if our economic system is to endure," Mrs. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania said in an address prepared for delivery here yesterday.

"I am not one of those who tremble at the words, 'planned society,'—society always has been planned," Mrs. Pinchot said.

"It is planned, and ever increasingly so, by Wall Street; by international bankers; by railroads; by utility men. But they so shape the pattern of our economic life that it shall reap ever the greater profits for them, careless and indifferent to the security and welfare of the average man and woman. The question we have to decide is not whether society will be planned or not, but in whose interests the planning is to be done."

Garment Workers' Chief Defends Recovery Act

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—One of labor's foremost leaders, Mr. Sidney Hillman, declared Saturday the "tests of the past year have proved the essential soundness of the NIRA."

Analyzing the progress of the recovery program and its relationship to labor, the president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union said the second Labor Day under the New Deal finds, however, a "great deal of discontent in the ranks of labor about the operations of many codes."

Unquestionably, he said, some of the policies will have to be modified or changed and "greater attention to the improvement of the labor provisions in the codes and the effective enforcement of these labor provisions is the task ahead of us."

Mr. Hillman left no doubt that his union will use its fullest power to aid the Administration in enforcing the order of President Roosevelt cutting hours and proportionately increasing pay in the cotton garment industry.

Church-Labor Crusade On Communism Urged

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—United action by the church and labor against Communism was urged by Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, Sunday, at the Labor Sunday service at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Mr. Woll declared in his address that the San Francisco general strike was inspired by "orders from Moscow" and, mentioning other recent labor disturbances which he said had been fomented by Communists, he asserted:

"And these strikes, we are informed by their leaders, are merely the forerunner of a great wave of greater strikes, preparing the way for a revolution."

Asserting American labor believes in democracy and "abhors dictatorships, whether of arrogant industrialists or of an ignorant proletariat," Mr. Woll declared, "the movement of revolutionary Communism has, is, and by its fundamental law must in the future be both anti-Christ and anti-labor."

Colorado Led Way For Labor Holiday

CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP)—Labor celebrated yesterday the forty-seventh anniversary of the first legal holiday designated as Labor Day.

In March of 887 Colorado passed the first law designating the day a holiday and a month later New York took similar action. Other states followed quickly and now the day is celebrated throughout all the states and territories.

But Labor Day, histories show, was celebrated several years before. The idea back of the day seems to have been born in Boston around 1880 when laborers, only a few organized, began to see the need for concerted action.

The idea was received enthusiastically, particularly by the Knights of Labor, founded in Philadelphia as a secret order in 1869.

The Knights of Labor held their first "Labor Day" in 1882 with a parade in New York City.

Research of Dr. Koelsch Wins Chemistry Prize

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 4 (AP)—A 27-year-old natural scientist, whose work promises to influence the future of chemical research has won the $1000 Langmuir Prize for 1934 in the American Chemical Society.

He is Dr. C. Frederick Koelsch of the University of Minnesota, whose published researches in the field of organic chemistry already number 19. The award, which will be recognition for original researches in organic chemistry, will be made at the chemical society's eighty-eighth convention in Cleveland next week.

A native of Boise, Idaho, Dr. Koelsch once held a National Research Council fellowship at Harvard.

Brooklyn Edison Strike Delayed for Hearing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—The threatened walkout of Brooklyn Edison Company employees is hanging fire today, as the leaders of local unions of the Brotherhood of Utility Employees prepared to ask Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to conduct a public hearing at which their grievances may be aired.

Charging that Brooklyn Edison Company discharged two members of Local 102 because of union activities, the labor leaders threatened to call a strike that might spread throughout the city and to the northeastern seaboard. The executive committee of the union will vote on the strike call when it meets on Friday.

Rose From Ranks

Wide World

Daniel W. Bell
Appointed by President as Acting Budget Director

Gains for Labor And Trade Found

(Continued from Page 1)

the procedure to be followed by the Labor Department concerning the strike.

The Federal Government, Miss Perkins said in the interview, stands ready through conciliation, mediation and arbitration to assist in settling the strike. She denied vigorously rumors that the Government was financing the strike, declaring the Government must remain neutral.

Agencies of Conciliation

In her radio address over Station WNAC, Miss Perkins declared "the movement for developing labor relations has received much impetus since a year ago today through the National Labor Relations Board cooperating with the conciliation service of the United States Department of Labor and special boards in certain industries.

"These are functioning," she said, "as agencies through which it is believed that industrial disagreements can be quickly settled in the future and many costly strikes and lockouts averted. These agencies are being increasingly used and over a period of time habit and custom will each day prove them disinterested and capable of securing justice and progress for the workers of the United States and they will continue to be important agencies for a new type of jurisdiction.

"Justice, clear thinking, recognition of human values involved and open dealing on both sides can avoid unnecessary clashes. Settlements reached in the atmosphere of conference may gradually solve many disputed points by use of the mutual sanctions involved in judicial proceedings."

Miss Perkins pointed out that an industrial balance can be attained through the NRA and other recovery measures which are equipped to provide greater purchasing power and thus bring about essential internal expansion of our markets. By such expansion idle capital will be employed, unemployed labor put to work, and profits will flow to those with "ingenuity and courage to step forward into manufacturing or distribution in a new field."

"Labor," Miss Perkins added, "has made substantial progress toward its traditional goal of recognition, leisure and fair wages during the past year. At this time in 1935 we ought to be able to report legislative progress toward job insurance and economic security."

Failure, Trade Editor Says

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 4 (AP)—Mr. David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, in a statement issued today said that "progress up to the present time indicates, conclusively, that the textile strike will be a failure."

Hod Carriers Union Enters Field to Aid Cranberry Pickers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAREHAM, Mass., Sept. 4—Failure of the Cape Cod Cranberry Pickers Union, Local 1, to successfully organize and carry on its warfare against bog owners, leaves the field now to the Hod Carriers Building and Construction Helpers Union.

Entrance of this union into the breach between bog owners paying 50 cents an hour for labor and pickers striking for 75 cents and demanding the right to organize their own labor union, is due to the fact that many of the workers are members of the Hod Carriers Union. Harvesting of the cranberry crop is a seasonal activity lasting through only a few weeks of the year.

Conflicting reports from various sectors of the Cape indicate a much-muddled situation, similar in many respects to last year's beginnings, which finally resulted in appeals to the state police to stop rioting and sabotage. Running up against the same snag of numerous "No Trespassing" signs, which prevents the strikers from entering bogs where workers are ignoring the union's call to strike, the leaders yesterday took to planes, which flew low over the fields, enabling them to signal pickers to abandon their picking scoops.

It is estimated by authorities that approximately 1500 of the 500 cranberry pickers were remaining away from work, largely, it is said, through fear of the strike agitators, rather than because they are dissatisfied with either wages, living conditions, or Section 7-1 of the NRA general code. "Less than 200 are at work," according to Mr. Frank Wood, organizer, who claims a paid-up membership of 900 in the union. "We have heard reports to the effect that strike-breaking pickers are to be imported from Connecticut and New York. If this is done, it can only lead to one thing—trouble. It's now or never."

Recognition Given To Bell's Service

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Twenty-three years of service to the Treasury have brought Mr. Daniel W. Bell to acting head of the Budget Bureau.

From a clerk and bookkeeper, Mr. Bell climbed until he won the confidence and respect of numerous Treasury Secretaries and was advanced to the post of commissioner of accounts and deposits. He will retain this job of keeping the books of the Government.

When Mr. Lewis Douglas handed in his resignation as budget director, Mr. Bell was named acting director. The Budget Bureau is the agency which estimates the governmental expenditures as a basis for congressional appropriations.

Lindbergh's New Plane Licensed for Distance

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has received a restricted license for his new airplane—"restricted to long distance flights." It bears the same number as his famous Spirit of St. Louis, NR211.

The restriction, typed across the face of the license, does not neeessarily mean that the Colonel is planning a long trip soon, said officials at the Glenn Curtiss Airport, where he is keeping the plane. Such a license would be necessary for a distance flight. Colonel Lindbergh flew the plane from St. Louis to New York Saturday. It is a high-winged Lambert monoplane, black with red trimming. It has a 145-horsepower Warner engine with a top speed of 175 miles an hour. Extra gas tanks are part of its elaborate equipment.

Sanctuary for Wild Birds Set Up By Three English Mining Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HINDLEY, Lancs., Eng.—Located in the very heart of the Wigan coalfield, a sanctuary for wild birds has been established in Borsdane Wood at Hindley, by the three mining townships of Hindley, Aspull and Westhoughton.

Laid out on the lines suggested by Herr Martin Hiesman in his book, "How to Attract and Protect Wild Birds," the sanctuary covers an area of about 1500 square yards. It is inclosed by a barbed wire fence, and on the inside of the fence have been planted three rows of dog-rose trees. The sanctuary has been planted mainly with whitethorn trees, and other trees and shrubs which have been planted include mountain ash, common spruce, beech, cotoneaster, hemlock, spruce, wild gooseberry, honeysuckle, and blackthorn.

Work on the sanctuary was commenced last winter, when tree planting was started, and it is now completed. It is anticipated that in about three years time the trees and shrubs will be well grown, and that by that time the sanctuary will have become a regular nesting-place for wild birds.

The sanctuary has been accepted by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

Airport Near Colony

Williamsburg, Va., which John D. Rockefeller Jr. is restoring to its colonial appearance, has just completed a 397-acre airport.

World Submarine Market Is Divided

(Continued from Page 1)

the British firm to withhold from the United States Navy Department news about a large submarine to be built by the British Government in 1933 and acceded to the request

3. That the British Admiralty presumably did not know of the relationship between Vickers and the Electric Boat Company while American navy officials had been advised of it.

4. That Austria and Germany built submarines with American patents just before and during the World War and that at the close of the war the Electric Boat Company recovered $125,000 from the mixed claims commission for the use of their patents, although they filed claims for $17,000,000.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

General Offices, 39 Boylston Street

Boston, Massachusetts

September 4, 1934

An Important Announcement to all Edison Customers

Beginning September 1, 1934, in conformity with the order of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, we discontinued the practice of furnishing lamp bulbs free of charge to our customers.

This change of policy . . . coming as it does after forty-eight years of free lamp service . . . also involves a change of responsibility. The obligation of maintaining good lighting standards now passes largely into the hands of the individual customer.

Good light and good lamps are not expensive, so why be satisfied with poor lighting? Lamps of inferior quality burn out quickly and are wasteful of electric current. Accordingly, for your own protection, when you buy lamps either from us or from any reliable dealer, we make the following recommendations:

Remember these 3 points

1 Buy only lamps of standard quality, bearing the trade-mark of an American manufacturer whose name and reputation you recognize.

2 To insure maximum lighting efficiency as well as freedom from premature burnouts and early blackening of bulbs—use only lamps marked "115 V" (volts).

3 Be sure to purchase lamps of a size adequate for your needs—and thus save in the long run.

Expert Lighting Service

RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS — If in doubt at any time regarding the *size* of lamp to use in your home, or the *type* of lighting fixture you need, call our *Home Service Division* and we will send a lighting specialist to assist you, without charge.

COMMERCIAL CUSTOMERS — Commercial and industrial concerns of all kinds are invited to call upon the services of our *Illuminating Engineering Division*, without charge or obligation. Each member of this staff is technically trained in the specialized uses of light for increasing sales and improving factory efficiency.

TWO ON THE AISLE

In the center of the isle of old Manhattan, The Taft offers you a front-row seat to New York's most worthwhile activities—business, shops, theatres. 2,000 modern rooms, with bath, from $2.50.

HOTEL TAFT
ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK

Whys of Cambridge Tax Rate
Mayor Frowns Upon Strike
Coöperatives Are Coöperating

(Continued from Page 1)

bert E. Duffill, treasurer of the Merchants.

"Our dividend rate is still 4¼ per cent. If new business keeps coming in the way it is today, there will be no need of cutting the interest rates because of the volume increase. Some 40 home owners have come in since our announcement, just the kind we want, owners of good property in the best suburbs."

Recovery

Coöperatives Coöperate

After a few weeks of adjusting their machinery to mesh with that of the Federal Housing Administration, the coöperative banks of Massachusetts have opened their windows to speed the Government's home repair plan.

Over the wires from Washington last night hummed a new set of rules and regulations, permitting coöperative and savings banks as well as commercial banks to get under way.

Mr. Raymond P. Harold, president of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League, was out with a statement almost immediately, telling the Bay State home owners that if they possessed good mortgage collateral it would be cheaper for them to borrow in the regular way from the banks, otherwise through the channels of the new housing act. The banks when they lend under the new housing act, which requires no security except a good reputation, are guaranteed as to 20 per cent of the loan. This guarantee they are willing to forego, Mr. Harold declares, to make it cheaper for the borrower to get money in the usual way.

Hope for activity in the house modernization market is justified, he believes, by the fact that 150 applicants arrived last week at coöperative banks seeking loans under the new act. About 20 per cent he estimated were just early birds after a handout; the others were the proverbial "solid citizens."

While Mr. Harold had the floor, he blew the trumpet for the coöperative banks, declaring that they have lent $8,000,000 during the last four months to Massachusetts home owners.

* * *

Working and Not Working

Boston had about 38,014 persons looking for work in 1930. That was 11.1 per cent of the gainful workers, according to Mrs. Anna Page, state unemployment census director, who has given out figures on a study in Boston. Now, she says there are 100,420 unemployed, or 29.7 per cent of the gainful workers. Using arithmetic again, that means, Mrs. Page points out, an unemployment increase of 167 per cent.

The figures for 1934 of course don't take into consideration that several thousand are employed on government or other public projects, aren't really unemployed, are earning and distributing many dollars in wages. The report also fails to make a comparison with last year, which it is said, would have shown a decrease in unemployment.

* * *

Money to Spare

With unemployment, pay cuts and reduced incomes the accompaniment of the present era of business, race track habitues yesterday found they could scrape together enough to bet $1,179,957 at the two New England race tracks.

Politics

Walsh to take Stump for Cole

Senator David I. Walsh, along with Governor Ely, is generally believed to have got behind Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole at the Worcester convention and pushed him right out into the limelight, as the regular Democratic candidate for Governor.

Since that time the Brigadier-General, like a good soldier, has marched up the stump and right down again all over the State. In the klieg lights of public attention he has not made a spectacular campaign. His well-wishers have wished for the protective shadow of Senator Walsh, which flitted into sight, easing the glare, on one occasion and then disappeared. But today the word is that the Senator will be on hand from now until the Sept. 20 primaries, sharing the glare with the Brigadier-General, telling the public why he pushed him into the spotlight in the first place.

The Senator takes the stump tomorrow night at Brockton; his own political fortunes are believed so assured that he will soft-pedal his own campaign to promote that of General Cole.

Miscellaneous

Visitors to Boston

A large dark object, which at a distance resembled a huge St. Bernard dog, appeared on the deck of the Exochorda when she tied up at Charlestown yesterday. Suddenly it emitted sounds unlike any dog, tremendous efforts that reached up and down the water front.

Reporters on the run came nearer to the animal, soon saw that it was a baby elephant, friendly if noisy, and under the distinguished sponsorship of the Martin Johnsons. In company with four young cheetahs, a leopard and a hyena the elephant, under the official care of Miss Helen N. Joyce, secretary to the Johnsons, was on its way to New York.

No name had been assigned to the youngster, but his native African attendant more than made up for the deficiency. Answering to the name of Nico Twarugoji (to anyone who could pronounce it) he had spent a long voyage feeding the animals, wondering what America would look like.

* * *

Chicken Sub Rosa

Several stolen chickens were reported to the Cambridge police the other day. Patrolman Jeremiah Reardon, walking the beat on the street where the owner of the chickens resided, suddenly stopped, nose in the air, scented frying chicken.

In ordinary times many people might have chicken. But despite political promises of a "chicken in every pot," Officer Reardon decided that fried chicken these days deserves investigation.

He soon found a 17-year-old young man attending to fricasseeing two chickens. He quickly admitted the theft, led the officer to another house where a 14-year-old youngster had his mother cooking up a large fowl. Both boys were taken in custody and Officer Reardon, quite proud of his sniffing ability, continued on the beat.

Danish Brotherhood Elects

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 4 (AP)—Mr. Jacob Enemark of New York was elected president of the eastern division of the Danish Brotherhood of America, Sept. 2 at the annual convention here. Also elected were Viggo Nielsen of Bridgeport, Conn., vice-president; George Peterson of Providence, R. I., secretary; V. K. Jensen of Newark, N. J., treasurer, and Albert Andersen of Boston, trustee.

Missouri Mules Sail To Join Italian Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

MISSOURI mules for Italy, shipped via Montreal, recently left here destined for the Italian Army.

This constitutes the third shipment of Missouri mules through Montreal to Italy. The last is the biggest. The first mules, 50, went May 14. Then 165 on Aug. 14. The latest shipment was 250, with another 110 awaiting shipment, bringing the total to 375, which as they might say in Missouri, is "a pile of mules."

Puzzlers and Cryptographers Hold Double-Jointed Session

Boston Hotel Resounds With Clash of Wits as Delegates From Far-Off Points Struggle in Solving Intricate Questions

By Everett M. Smith (Puzzlesmith)

President, National Puzzlers' League

Boston may have had all the puzzles it wants for a while, but members of the National Puzzlers' League and the American Cryptogram Association broke up their three-day meeting here this morning and went home looking for more. That's their business, vocationally, or avocationally speaking.

The double-jointed convention brought delegates from as far away as Mississippi and Canada. The Queen Puzzle Bee was there with a swarm of her drones, and not only collected "honey" from the visiting puzzlers, but managed to get in her work on bellhops, waiters and managerial staff as well. The Parker House was virtually a beehive of puzzlers.

By Saturday afternoon the Puzzle Bees had swarmed to such a capacity that a puzzle contest was necessary to determine the rightful holders of the prize "honey pot."

Unknown Captures Prize

A cross-word puzzle feature from Monday's issue of a Boston paper was tossed out two days in advance to members of "The Krewe," but it remained for an unknown Bostonian to walk off with the first prize, an autographed book of cross-word puzzles. Mr. John P. Crotty Jr. of Roslindale, Mass., had evidently met the Puzzle Bee before making his appearance at the convention. It did not take him long to become a full-fledged member of "The Krewe."

There followed a numerical-letter multiplication-division puzzle, known as a "Num-Let" and that Monitor readers may have an opportunity to try their skill, it is reproduced herewith. Each letter in the problem represents a number, and when arranged in proper order, spell a word.

EO x EO = CLLL

HM)SFRD(HFC
MD
CFR
CFM
LD
HM
CM

The answer will be found at the close of this article. Members exchanged their puzzleistic pets, and one woman member tied up the contests for a lengthy period with the following rebus, handed out on slips of paper, and which represents two words, the first containing 10 letters and the second six.

FCREEDF S

Series of 20 Questions

The real test of general knowledge, however, came with the presentation of a series of 20 questions, the answers to which could all be found in the Webster's dictionary presented as a prize for the nearest correct set of solutions. The questions follow: *See answers.

1. What three knights achieved the quest of the Holy Grail?
2. From what was the name "Anzac" taken?
3. How much did the United States pay for Alaska?
4. To what temperature are fluids exposed in the process of pasteurization?
5. After whom is the month of July named?
6. What city was built on seven hills?
7. When did Lindbergh make his New York to Paris flight?
8. Which is larger, the United States or Brazil?
9. In what year did Peary discover the north pole?
10. On what river are located the ruins of ancient Babylon?
11. In what novel did the phrase "Barkis is willin'" originate?
12. Between what countries lies the Gulf of Bothnia?
13. What is the symbol of the constellation Aries?
14. Where was the original home of the Seminole Indians?
15. To what country do the Azores belong?
16. Of whom was St. Elmo the patron saint?
17. In what State is Death Valley?
18. What is the literal meaning of "sinister"?
19. Where was the chief resort of Robin Hood?
20. What Spaniard conquered the Aztecs?

Before reading the answers at the close of the article, why not let the Puzzle Bee do its stuff?

Cryptogram Meeting

On Saturday evening the American Cryptogram Association met for its business meeting. The election of officers resulted in Mr. John Q. Boyer "Primrose," of Baltimore, Maryland, being reëlected president. George B. King "D. C. Ver.," of Philadelphia, was named first vice-president.

Commenting on the solving of cryptograms, Mr. George C. Lamb, "Damonomad," said that "this type of puzzle goes crosswords one better as an educational feature, for in solving a cryptogram you come to learn the fundamental construction of the words themselves, and beyond that you also learn with pleasure the construction of sentences. You get to know adjectives, nouns, verbs, commas, semicolons, periods and so forth just as well as you know your unemployed uncles, aunts and cousins."

On Sunday the regular mental gymnastic class of The Radio Nimble Wits over stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ was extended to a half-hour period, and several visiting puzzlers had an opportunity to tell something of their hobby.

Antarctica Puzzle Club

Dr. W. L. Sacrey, 'Yercas," of Philadelphia hinted that the Puzzle Bee had reached the bottom of the world in her flight, and told a bit about the Admiral Byrd Puzzle Club at Antarctica.

Mr. John Q. Boyer, "Primrose," who broke the record of 100 cryptograms solved so successfully by Edgar Allan Poe, the author of "The Gold Bug," by solving over 3000 such puzzles, thereby gaining the attention of "Believe It or Not" Ripley, spoke of the fascination found in this branch of puzzle.

Mr. Rufus T. Strohn, "Arty Ess," assistant dean of the International Correspondence Schools, spoke on "Puzzling as an Educational Force." Several women members also told of their experiences and Mrs. H. Grady Peerey, "Freddie," of Corinth, Miss., expressed what she thought of puzzlers by saying: "I married one of them!"

After a sight-seeing trip to Lexington and Concord, the puzzlers returned to the Parker House to partake of a puzzleistic feast. The Sphinx, emblem of the Puzzlers' League, sent her youngest daughter, a papier maché model with concealed loudspeaker, to answer riddles propounded by the puzzlers. Succeeding in this, she mysteriously left the banquet hall under cover of darkness. She did not make her reappearance until mid-afternoon the next day. She had decided to see something of historic Boston before returning to Egypt to report the progress of the puzzle meetings. But, in following out her intentions, she found in Boston's cow-path streets a real stickler.

Baconian Theory Debated

A debate on the Baconian-Shakespearean authorship disclosed the evidence that in the Melancholy Dane's famous soliloquy was found "Ham"-Let alone, and contemplating being the "whole hog or none." Mr. R. P. Woodman, "Macropod" of North Quincy, Mass., and Mr. Charles E. Jacobsen, "Œdipus," upheld the Baconian side against Mr. James F. Morton, "Plantagenet," of Paterson, N. J.

The business meeting of the National Puzzlers' League occupied the day on Monday, followed by the election of officers, the presidency going to Mr. Everett M. Smith, "Puzzlesmith," of Needham, Mass., and the first vice-presidency to Mr. Charles Jacobsen, "Œdipus," Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.

While many delegates found it necessary to make their departure late in the afternoon, 12:30 this morning found a considerable group around the famous oval table in the Dickens Room, tasting the sweets provided by the Puzzle Bee. Prior to the conventions Mr. Harold Taylor, sales manager, had confessed to little or no interest in puzzles. They were beyond him. But after a hectic search last evening the house detective discovered Mr. Taylor and Mr. Luther Grimes, the credit manager, having the time of their lives as they countered the puzzleistic wit teasers provided by the delegates, with a few stickers of their own.

The Puzzle Bee had got them, too!

Answers

Letter-Multiplication-Division:
C H E L M S F O R D
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Rebus:
"RE" in "F," or "C"-"ED," paper "S."
(Reinforced Papers.)

Questions

1. Percivale, Galahad, and Bors.
2. The initials of "Australian and New Zealand Army Corps."
3. $7,200,000.
4. 55° to 70° (131° to 158° F.).
5. Julius Cæsar.
6. Rome.
7. May 20-21, 1927.
8. Brazil.
9. 1909.
10. Euphrates.
11. Dickens's "David Copperfield."
12. Sweden and Finland.
13. The ram.
14. In Florida.
15. Portugal.
16. Sailors.
17. California.
18. On the left hand; left.
19. Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire.
20. Cortez.

Bowdoin Returns With Nucleus For An Arctic Museum

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 4 (AP)—Her holds bearing geological specimens, flora and bird life of the North, the nucleus of a future "arctic museum," the schooner Bowdoin found haven here Sunday after nearly three months of nosing about ice-incrusted Labrador waters.

Dr. Alfred A. O. Gross, Bowdoin College ornithologist, who returned yesterday with Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan's fifteenth expedition to Labrador, outlined his hopes for establishment of such a museum at Bowdoin College.

It would serve, he said, as a memorial to Robert Peary, discoverer of the north pole, and MacMillan, veteran explorer, both Bowdoin College graduates.

Into it would go the 300 bird specimens brought back this year, duplicates of the 20,000 plant specimens gathered by Dr. David Potter, Clark University botanist, who also was a member of this year's expedition, and other arctic specimens and scientific data. Dr. Potter said he considered the collection of flora "the best ever brought out of Labrador."

The expedition brought back another arctic party, headed by Mr. William A. O. Gross, son of Professor Gross and Bowdoin undergraduate. Young Gross and three other college students spent the summer on Kent's Island, off the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, studying bird life and habits, where they banded approximately 5000 gulls, petrels, puffins and razor-billed auks. The uninhabited island, young Gross said, would be given to Bowdoin College by the owner, Mr. John Sterling Rockefeller, nephew of the former Standard Oil head, for use as a bird sanctuary.

Anti-Semitic Trend In U. S. Held Ominous In Message of Wise

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Ominous signs "of anti-Semitism in the United States" are deplored by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, who has just returned here from the World Jewish Congress at Geneva.

In his annual message on the Jewish new year, Dr. Wise declared that anti-Semitic signs are evident in the United States in the readiness of certain groups, especially of the capitalistic class, to ascribe the possible failure or triumph of the Roosevelt recovery program to "too abundant participation of Jews." This charge has resulted in a "panicky Jewish reaction," he declared.

"Nothing better illustrates this than the readiness of normally overoptimistic Jews to urge their fellow Jews to withdraw from active service under the recovery program," the message says. "And this not because, as they see it, such a program is unwise or unjust, but because its failure would endanger the security of American Jews.

"And this humorless proposal, never quite seriously urged upon those Jews who would be affected by it, is the measure of the understanding and statesmanship which would fain presume to fashion and dictate policies to the greatest of

Havana Political Fiesta Punctuates Bombing Era

HAVANA, Sept. 4 (AP)—This capital, its sleep disturbed by popping bombs, awoke today to celebrate a political fiesta.

The city and its soldiers took part in an observance of the anniversary of the "enlisted man's uprising" a year ago. But distracted citizens recalled the cracking of rifles as strikers yesterday were repulsed from the Cuban Telephone Company's office building. A wave of bombings last night contributed to general uneasiness. Police had reports today of 19 bomb explosions in Havana, and 13 blasts occurred in Guanabacoa across the bay.

Thompson Trophy Won by Turner At National Air Races

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 4 (AP)—The 1934 national air races roared to a close yesterday before nearly 100,000 persons.

With two major aviation triumphs to his credit in four days and a third almost within his grasp, Mr. Douglas Davis, Atlanta, Ga., veteran of a million miles in the air, was killed in the final racing event of this year's program. He was on the eighth lap of the 12-lap, 100-mile Thompson Trophy Race and was leading the field by an eighth-mile margin when the crash occurred.

First-place honors in the race went to Col. Roscoe Turner of Hollywood, Calif., at a speed of 248.129 miles an hour. He received the coveted Thompson trophy and a $4500 cash award.

Mr. Davis won the Bendix Trophy race in a dash here from Burbank, Calif., last Friday and yesterday attained his second triumph of this year's races by exceeding the world's land plane speed record of 304.98 miles an hour.

Mr. A. J. Worthern of Patterson, La., burned over one lap of speed trial at 325.126 miles an hour in an unsuccessful attempt to break the world's landplane speed record.

The first closed course race Sunday, a 15-mile free-for-all for planes with motors of less than 200 cubic inches displacement, was won by Mr. S. J. Wittman of Oshkosh, Wis., with a speed of 113.498 miles an hour.

Mr. Roy Minor of Hollywood, Calif., won the Greve Trophy Race for motors of less than 550 cubic inches displacement, by doing the 50 miles at a speed of 213.257 miles an hour.

Singers Reëlect Helhmann

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 4 (AP)—The Central New York Saengerbund at its annual convention here Sept. 2 reëlected Mr. Phillip K. Helhmann of Syracuse as president for the coming year. Buffalo was selected as the 1935 convention city and Utica was chosen for the 1937 "Singerfest" provided the city agrees to entertain the triennial meeting of the 800 singers.

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The Language of Type

KNOWING my interest in the typographical appearance of books, a friend recently handed me a late acquisition to his library with the remark: "Isn't this a beautiful volume?"

It was. I examined it with the keenest interest from cover to cover, and returned it to my friend with appreciative thanks for giving me the pleasure of studying it. Then my hobby took possession of me, and I in turn asked a question:

"What is there about this book that makes you call it beautiful?"

He looked at me a moment in surprise. "Why"—he hesitated—"I can't tell you just *why* it appeals to me. I just know that it does."

Unwittingly he had given me the answer to what underlay my question. How few of us, when face to face with art in any form, can explain, even to ourselves, why an individual expression of it makes that particular example stand out from the commonplace as a thing apart! Yet art is to be found wherever creative expression exists. We gain pleasure from looking at a handsome yacht, without stopping to realize that the designer has combined the essential practicalities with beauty of line; the architecture of one building appeals to us more than another, because the designer has kept all the component parts in harmony with one another. What my friend admired in the volume to which he called my attention was the accuracy with which the master printer had selected his type, conceived his typographical design, and chosen his paper and his binding—producing a composite artistic creation in which each part, not only fitted perfectly into the artist's design, but actually contributed its share to the beauty of the whole.

This book in question was not a *de luxe* volume. In fact, the only difference one finds in an expensive book is in the paper and the binding. Type, from the beginning, was intended to be the vehicle of the thought expressed by the printed word; and after the type has been intelligently selected, and the style of typography has been artistically determined, the expense of the actual setting of the type is exactly the same. But type has a language, and this must be learned before a printer can hope to exercise his function properly. Each type design has a distinct personality—as individual as a human face. Because of this, one type is better suited than another to convey a certain message as expressed by the text; another type face is better adapted to convey a different message. When the type and the message have really been coördinated, the printed word conveys the writer's message with double force.

All this applies with equal emphasis to a commercial pamphlet, an advertising page, or the pages of a newspaper. The various faces of type are tools, and the use of these tools establishes the user as an artistic craftsman or an indifferent worker. Mathematical rules cannot be established without reducing the finished product to a mechanical monotony; but a printer who speaks the language of type departs from history and precedent with a full knowledge that it is a departure, and thus accomplishes artistic results by adding his own originality.

This is not a new idea. Back in the fifteenth century, when Gutenberg cut his first font of type, the model taken was the Gothic handlettering of the period. Thus all those early printed volumes were in Gothic type, which was entirely in keeping with the religious subject matter. Then Gutenberg's apprentices migrated to Italy. Here they found classic manuscripts to be printed, and they realized at once that the Gothic design was incongruous. To avoid this, Sweynheym and Pannartz, the earliest printers in Italy, designed a simpler letter which came to be called "Roman." As time went on, this earliest Roman design, based in its turn on the hand lettering of the scribes, was improved by John of Spires, and later perfected by Nicolas Jenson. All down the ages, even to modern times, this Jenson Roman has been taken as the standard model for casting type, simplified from time to time by the elimination of complicated logotypes the early typecutters had slavishly copied from the hand-lettered pages of the scribes.

Naturally, in recutting this Jenson Roman type in different countries, variations were introduced by the different typecutters or designers. The most interesting example that can be cited, perhaps, may be found in three famous private faces of modern times—the Golden type, designed by William Morris; the Doves type, designed by Emery Walker; and the Montaigne type, designed by Bruce Rogers. All three of these artist-designers based their designs on the Jenson Roman, yet to see the three types side by side one would at first think them based upon absolutely different models. When, however, the three types are carefully compared letter by letter, the source is clearly discernible. The explanation is simple: instead of slavishly copying the Jenson Roman model, as the early typecutters counterfeited the hand letters of the scribes, these three artists studied their model until they absorbed its basic principles, and then expressed these principles through their own personalities.

The Italic letter is a pure invention, which should be credited to Aldus Manutius, the great Italian printer of the fifteenth century. To many modern printers, its primary use is to indicate emphasis. Aldus designed it to secure the advantage of its decorative features, and artistic typographers are quick to recognize its value in "dressing up" a page. The idea came to Aldus from studying a manuscript of Petrarch, whose handwriting was made more beautiful by the slant the great Poet Laureate gave to his letters. Aldus found an added advantage in the fact that he could get more Italic than Roman letters in a given line of type, so he adopted it for his famous Aldine Classics.

The "dressing up" of a page gives the artistic typographer the same opportunity to display his knowledge and demonstrate his skill as is supplied to a painter by his canvas and brushes, or to a sculptor by his block of marble and chisels. Just as with the painting or the statue, the typographer has the material at hand with which to convey the author's message to the world. In his case, the message is a thought, intangible until the writer reduced it to words, and limited in its appeal until the printer multiplies it and makes it available for distribution throughout the world. The type he uses is its vehicle, the arrangement of the type on the printed page is his interpretation. Will he simply "put the message into type?" Or will he, through his knowledge and understanding, supply a conveyance in keeping with the thought, thus exercising his proper function as an artist by adding to the effectiveness of the message through his own typographical expression?

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT.

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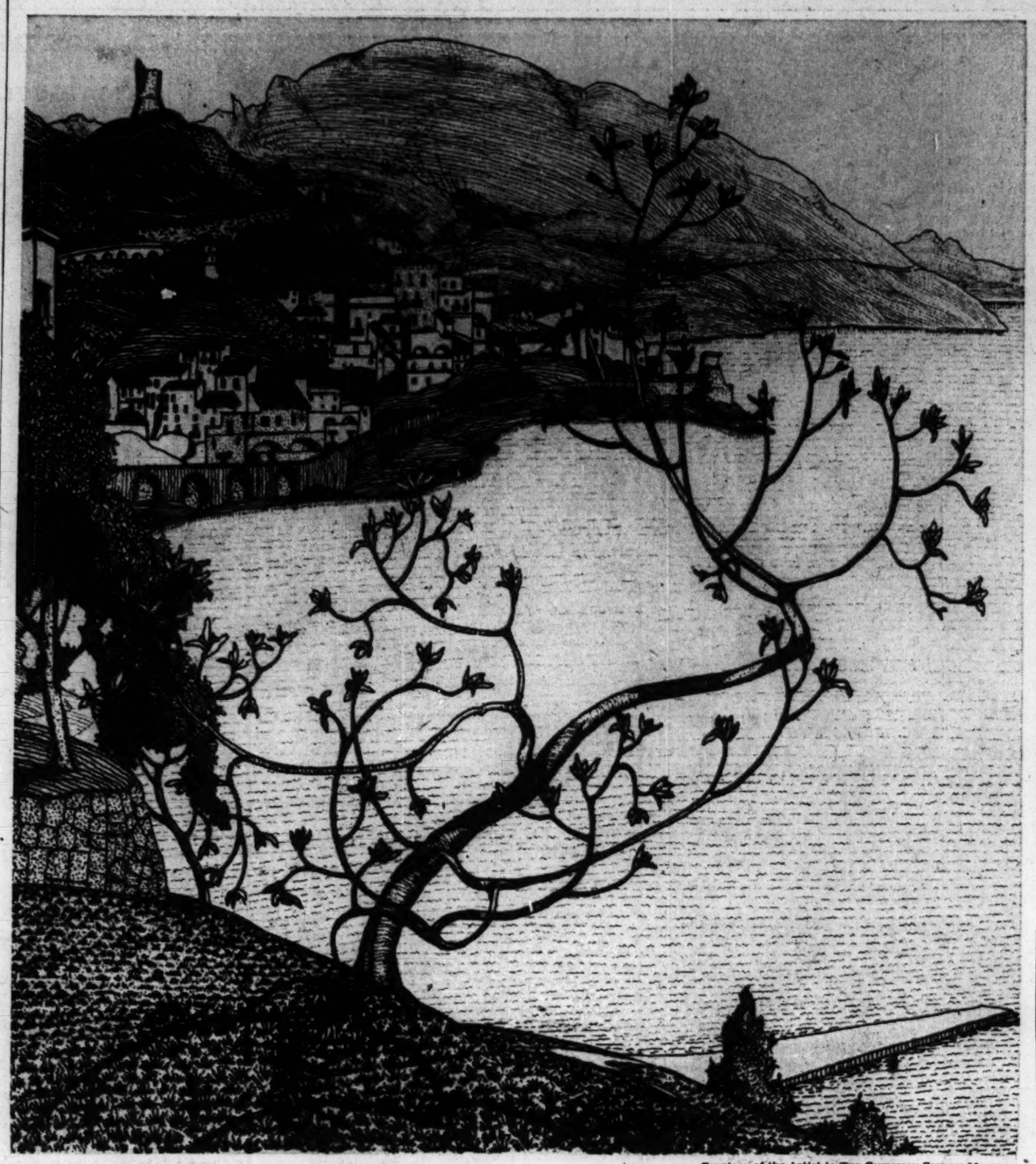

Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMALFI: *From an Etching by Dorothy M. Fairley*

THERE is a road running from Salerno to Amalfi, hewn, nearly the whole of the fifteen miles, out of the coastal cliffs. Like a pencil line it runs round the headlands with their medieval watchtowers; it penetrates the deep gorges, passes through defiles between rocky walls, emerging again to reveal new views of the imposing heights and the violet-blue bays; and so it trickles into the pleasant little town of Amalfi, sunning itself in the ravine of the Valle dei Molini.

For three hundred years, from the ninth to the twelfth century, Amalfi, and its near neighbor Atrani, were the foremost naval powers in Italy until the sea, as if jealous of the renown she held, encroached upon her docks and swept them away. Today her glory lies in her thirteenth century cathedral with its façade of rich colors, approached by a lofty flight of steps; her towers and her arcaded houses grouped picturesquely together at the foot of the terraced precipices.

Beyond Amalfi several little villages, surrounded by vineyards and olive groves, link the town with Sorrento, twenty-two miles away; and here, one summer day, the artist chose to linger on the slopes of the grassy cliffs, with blue above and blue below and the sun feasting on mountain and sea.

The character of the coast line is emphasized by the twists and turns of the tree in the foreground, which fills an important part in the composition of the etching; framing the small town and giving the necessary balance to the work. The soft, gentle charm of Italian landscape is well indicated, the treatment of the warm haze enveloping the distant hills being cleverly contrasted with the technical emphasis employed to indicate the clear atmosphere in the foreground.

Chinese Calendar

(Early Autumn)

BLACK beans are gathered; rosy-cheeked golden apricots carefully picked, so as not to bruise them, into trayed baskets; ripe chili peppers and capsicums pulled, dried, roasted, and ground to a fine spice. The men brought the tender ears of corn, now in yellow and red tassel, home to boil for each evening.

In "Go Heat," fleecy white clouds drifted lazily across the sky. The sun continued to coax the crops and set the crickets singing. Millet and oats were reaped; sweet potatoes taken up; sunflowers mulched.

In "White Dew" soya beans were gathered and rhubarb dug, peeled, threaded, and hung to dry. Corn was cut, the ears snipped from the stalks, the stalks laid away for fuel, the ear sheaths were turned back to expose the kernels, and the cobs suspended in rows of orange, red and yellow under the eaves of the courtyard. . . .

At "Autumn Divided in the Middle" the "Farmer's Calendar" devotes three days of festival to "Thank the Harvest." All work stopped. The storehouses were already well filled, and field and orchard still held the promise of further abundance. Goldenrod and gentian were in flower on every bank and in every hedge nook. Larks sang above the meadows.

At dawn on the first morning of the festival, the men, women and children of the House of Exile met the tenant-farmers at the Temple of Agriculture and went together to the Eastern Fields. While music was played for the Earth Mother's delight, they offered a part from each crop and burned yellow scrolls on which they had written their prayers of gratitude.—From "The House of Exile," by NORA WALN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Trees of New England

WHO could not write a sonnet on the trees of New England; or, more specifically, the trees of Massachusetts, as they cluster round and line the approach to the villages which abound in that part of the country? Yarmouth, Taunton, Tiverton, Barnstable, and so on—sweet, haunting names full of romance, bringing to mind their namesakes, the dear west country villages of Old England, where Amyas Leigh and his friends lived centuries ago.

Groups of great elms and graceful maples guard the Cape Cod cottages, the small white-spired churches, and form stately avenues wherever you go. As you drive along, you literally move upon a pattern of foliage, a delicate lacework, for the dappled shadows and sunlight outline the leaves upon the road. There is one village that deserves a prettier name, for it preserves an Old World charm at its heart, although new houses spring up like mushrooms in all directions outside. It is Centerville. It boasts of one shop and a post office; and on one side of its avenue of old elms are houses with large gardens full of sweet-smelling herbs and old-fashioned flowers, while on the other side there is long meadow grass, lush and ready for the scythe. On the north shore of the Cape is Yarmouth, with houses that date from 1668 or thereabouts, and on its outskirts are farms with big barns painted white, and all around them the great silent sentinels, the trees—always the trees! Close to the seashore are to be found the willows, twisted, bending, drooping, full of grace, storm tested, yet in many cases of a great size.

What is it that chiefly constitutes the allure of trees? Is it the quality of strength, of rugged endurance, or the generous, kindly shelter they fling abroad? Is it the matchless grace and symmetry of their structure, so that, when robbed of their leaves, their beauty is not lessened? Or is it that they typify aspiring thought—ever reaching upward?

L. C. C.

September

SUDDENLY it was autumn. Silver mist
Came on a wet east wind. There was a look
Of storm, a darkening, and cold rain hissed
Along the grass where yellow beeches shook
Their kerneled sweetness down. A wedge of geese
Flew southward, crying past the russet hills,
Lonely and desolate. Then came a peace
Woven of smoky dusk, of quiet that fills
The aisles in sunny woods, and of the swift
Tumult, the final flame of scarlet leaves
Sliding to earth before such winds as lift
Slow wings in fall. Swallows forsook our eaves,
Curving them south, etching a brief good-by
Across the somber color of the sky.

LEONA AMES HILL.

As We Work Together

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS WE see that we must work together, with and for one another, we realize our great need to know how to do so. The longing and the necessity to give more and to give aright, to love more and to love aright, lead us to turn to a greater power—outside, beyond ourselves—to reveal to us the way and to strengthen us in the way whereby to work better and get results more abundant and lasting.

This leads us to prayer, the truest sort of prayer, which through love for man seeks the love of God. It seeks the divine power to make the human work better. And so work leads to prayer, and prayer to higher, surer hope for humanity, because of demonstrated faith in divinity. Through prayer the unbroken cycle of universal good is revealed. This is proved to be the only real cycle. And the only trustworthy prophecies are those which declare it. Such experiences and intuitions reveal to us the unity and continuity of good, and are sure leaders, for they guide us to the fulfillment of Paul's inspired command, "Quench not the Spirit."

Material trusts are giving way constantly, widely. Spiritual values, spiritual means to spiritual ends, answer the urgent appeal of the hour. The realism of good is what humanity longs to find, and men are discovering that it cannot be found in the material concept of existence. Men must work together for a common good, incapable of fluctuating, universal in its nature and scope.

In the words of its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 277), Christian Science announces, as it has been teaching and demonstrating for the last half century: "The realm of the real is Spirit. The unlikeness of Spirit is matter, and the opposite of the real is not divine,—it is a human concept. Matter is an error of statement. This error in the premise leads to errors in the conclusion in every statement into which it enters." It is "this error in the premise," with its bitter results, which is causing us to turn to the supreme Mind to solve human problems, and bind us together in an intelligent brotherhood of right action and clear perception of life's true purpose and the way of its achievement.

To turn to one infinite intelligence is the only practical way out of any difficulty. Christian Science leads mankind to acknowledge and accept one divine Principle, one cause, and, logically and demonstrably, one effect, and to deny as essentially veritable that which by its very nature denies and defies the one all-creative and all-governing Principle. Christ Jesus did this with scientific certainty, and his spirit of matchless love and compassion and his scientific method of expressing these divine qualities to help men and meet the human need are still present to aid us in correcting each specific misstatement of the carnal mind and annul its false conclusions.

This can be done and is being done today in divine Science, as it was done for humanity's sake in those days when Jesus of Nazareth worked on earth, and lifted human thought to perceive the realism of good and the illusory nature of the entire carnal presentment. The Saviour's voice calls as surely as it did then: "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." In scientific Christianity the burden is lightened by finding that the all-power of divine ways and means is available always, for the entire human need, not through the petitioning of blind faith, but through the prayer of spiritual understanding, which intelligently affirms the reality, unity, and continuity of good, the all-inclusiveness of the divine nature, and the purely mythical claim of that which claims to be apart from or opposed to the eternal law of one cause and one effect.

Whoever sees one specific instance of evil and materiality overcome and routed by the application of spiritual law knows that the entire fabrication of the carnal mind can and will be disproved; that as we work together in the light of divine Science here and now the verities of the spiritual universe are to be discerned; and that man is to be found in God's likeness.

[A German translation of this article will be found below.]

Wenn wir zusammenarbeiten

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WENN wir einsehen, daß wir zusammenarbeiten, miteinander und füreinander arbeiten müssen, erkennen wir, wie überaus nötig es ist zu wissen, wie es zu geschehen hat. Das Verlangen und die Notwendigkeit, mehr zu geben und recht zu geben, mehr zu lieben und recht zu lieben, bestimmen uns, uns an eine größere Macht—außerhalb unser selbst, über uns—zu wenden, daß sie uns den Weg offenbare und uns auf ihm stärke, damit wir besser arbeiten und zahlreichere und dauerndere Ergebnisse erzielen können.

Dies führt uns zum Gebet, der wahrsten Art Gebet, das durch Liebe zum Menschen die Liebe zu Gott sucht. Es sucht die göttliche Kraft, um die menschliche Arbeit zu verbessern. Und so führt Arbeit zum Gebet, und Gebet infolge bewiesenen Glaubens an die Gottheit zu höherem, zuversichtlicherem Hoffen für die Menschheit. Durch Gebet wird der ununterbrochene Kreislauf des allumfassenden Guten geoffenbart. Dies ist erwiesenermaßen der einzige wirkliche Kreislauf. Nur die Weissagungen, die ihn verkündigen, sind vertrauenswürdig. Solche Erlebnisse und Eingebungen enthüllen uns die Einheit und Fortdauer des Guten und sind sichere Führer; denn sie führen uns zur Erfüllung des göttlich eingegebenen Gebotes des Paulus: „Den Geist dämpfet nicht".

Materielle Stützen versagen beständig und überall. Geistige Werte, geistige Mittel zu geistigen Zwecken entsprechen dem dringenden Gebot der Stunde. Die Menschheit sehnt sich, die Wirklichkeit des Guten zu finden, und die Menschen beginnen einzusehen, daß sie in der materiellen Daseinsauffassung nicht zu finden ist. Die Menschen müssen für das gemeinsame Gute, das keinen Schwankungen unterliegt und in seinem Wesen und seiner Ausdehnung allumfassend ist, zusammenarbeiten.

Mit den Worten ihrer Entdeckerin und Gründerin Mary Baker Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 277) kündigt die Christliche Wissenschaft an, was sie seit einem halben Jahrhundert lehrt und beweist: „Das Reich des Wirklichen ist Geist. Das Ungleichnis des Geistes ist die Materie, und das Gegenteil vom Wirklichen ist nicht göttlich—es ist ein menschlicher Begriff. Die Materie ist ein Irrtum in der Behauptung. Dieser Irrtum in der Prämisse führt zu Irrtümern in der Schlußfolgerung bei jeder Behauptung, in die er eintritt". „Dieser Irrtum in der Prämisse" mit seinen bitteren Folgen veranlaßt uns, uns zur Lösung menschlicher Probleme an das höchste Gemüt zu wenden und uns zu einer verständnisvollen Brüderschaft rechten Handelns und klaren Erfassens des wahren Lebenszwecks und der Möglichkeit seiner Vollendung zusammenzuschließen.

Sich an die eine unendliche Intelligenz wenden, ist der einzige praktische Weg aus jeder Schwierigkeit heraus. Die Christliche Wissenschaft veranlaßt die Menschheit, nicht nur ein göttliches Prinzip, eine Ursache und folgerichtig und beweisbar eine Wirkung anzuerkennen, sondern auch zu leugnen, daß das, was seinem ganzen Wesen nach das eine alles erschaffende und alles regierende Prinzip verneint und ihm Trotz bietet, überhaupt wahr sei. Christus Jesus tat dies mit wissenschaftlicher Gewißheit, und sein Geist unvergleichlicher Liebe und Langmut und seine wissenschaftliche Art, diese göttlichen Eigenschaften auszudrücken, um den Menschen zu helfen und die menschlichen Bedürfnisse zu befriedigen, sind immer noch gegenwärtig und helfen uns, jede einzelne falsche Darstellung des fleischlichen Sinnes zu berichtigen und seine falschen Schlüsse zu vernichten.

Dies kann getan werden und wird in der göttlichen Wissenschaft heute getan, wie es Jesus von Nazareth um der Menschheit willen tat, als er auf Erden wirkte und das menschliche Denken zur Wahrnehmung der Wirklichkeit des Guten und der trügerischen Art der ganzen fleischlichen Gesinnung erhob. Die Stimme des Erlösers ruft heute so gewiß wie damals: „Kommet her zu mir alle, die ihr mühselig und beladen seid; ich will euch erquicken. Nehmet auf euch mein Joch und lernet von mir; denn ich bin sanftmütig und von Herzen demütig; so werdet ihr Ruhe finden für eure Seelen. Denn mein Joch ist sanft, und meine Last ist leicht". Im wissenschaftlichen Christentum wird die Last durch die Erkenntnis erleichtert, daß die Allmacht der göttlichen Mittel und Wege für das ganze menschliche Bedürfnis stets zur Verfügung steht, aber nicht durch ein Bitten in blindem Glauben, sondern durch das Gebet geistigen Verständnisses, das verständnisvoll die Wirklichkeit, Einheit und Fortdauer des Guten, die Allumfassenheit des göttlichen Wesens und den rein sagenhaften Anspruch dessen bestätigt, das behauptet, von dem ewigen Gesetz einer Ursache und einer Wirkung getrennt oder ihm entgegengesetzt zu sein.

Wer Zeuge davon ist, wie in einem bestimmten Falle Böses und Weltlichkeit durch Anwendung des geistigen Gesetzes überwunden und ausgerottet werden, weiß, daß die ganze Erfindung des fleischlichen Sinnes widerlegt werden kann und wird; daß, wenn wir hier und jetzt im Lichte der göttlichen Wissenschaft zusammenarbeiten, die Wirklichkeiten des geistigen Weltalls wahrgenommen werden können, und daß der Mensch als Gottes Ebenbild erfunden werden kann.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Homemade Weather—Family Style

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

Air-Conditioning the House

You Can Be Your Own Weather Man the Year Around

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

KEEPING warm in our homes has been one of man's chief preoccupations from time immemorial. Keeping cool in summer has concerned us also, but until the last few years there was little we could do about it. Now, however, such an array of air-conditioning devices has been developed that the matter is tremendously simplified.

Air-conditioning is not for summer only, however. Its winter benefits are outstanding also, and the complete air-conditioning system functions the year round. Complete air-conditioning for the home may be classified in several groups.

First, there is the single basement conditioning plant that performs all the functions of heating the air, cleansing, humidification and ventilation in winter; cooling, cleansing, dehumidification and ventilation in summer. These machines employ either gas or oil for fuel, and employ outlet registers throughout the house for circulating the air.

There are other systems, however, in which heating is not included. The air-conditioning machine, which filters and humidifies the air in winter and cools it in summer, has no connection with the heating system. This type is desirable for homes already heated by steam or hot water, for of course the present radiators are retained. One or more grilles for circulating conditioned air are installed in the house. With warm air heat, such a machine may be connected to the furnace circulation system, to utilize the existing registers.

Individual Room Unit

A third type of complete air-conditioning is the individual room unit. The smaller-sized units, suitable for the average home, are entirely self-contained in a single cabinet or inclosure of furniture steel, and take care of one room, or possibly more if the rooms are small and open into one another. That means you use this machine to replace a radiator. The inclosure contains its own radiator. It also has coils for cooling and dehumidifying, fans to draw in and circulate the air, filters to remove dust, and humidifying apparatus for winter. The sound of the electric motor is silenced by a special device.

These units require drain pipes and connections to the water and steam systems. In houses already built the existing steam connections are utilized.

If basement air-conditioning is desired, it need not be installed all at once. Many systems are available which merely heat the house in winter by forced circulation of filtered, humidified air. In summer the same furnace fans can be used to ventilate the house, without the cooling and dehumidifying elements. These you can add later, if you wish. Circulation of air is, of course, one of the first principles of air conditioning.

While air-conditioning applies to winter as well as summer, its effects in summer are particularly dramatic. We are not always conscious that the air in our rooms is uncomfortably dry and stagnant in winter, but all of us know fully the discomfort of summer heat and humidity.

Now that we are familiar with the delight of air-cooled restaurants, shops, trains and theaters, we are beginning to demand the same summer comfort for our homes. And the need is being met satisfactorily in a number of ways.

We begin to condition the air, of course, when we turn on the electric fan. But the fan does not really cool. It merely creates the impression of cooling by lifting and stirring the heavy, humid blanket of air. Fans, however, are certainly better than nothing, for they make us feel cooler, which after all is the important thing.

The Cooling Machinery

The real room cooler comes in a cabinet of furniture finish, either stationary or on rollers. The stationary type must be connected to the water supply and be given a drain pipe. It either contains its own cooling machinery, or for large spaces must be connected to a separate cooling machine placed elsewhere in the house—in some cases the basement, a hall or closet in others.

Electric motors then draw the air through cleansing filters and over cold coils where it loses its humidity, and pass it back to the room through the grilles in the cabinet. Outdoor air or room air or a mixture of both is used in all room conditioners.

There are several kinds of portable room coolers, which utilize ice or mechanical refrigeration, and which can be moved from room to room as desired. Where mechanical refrigeration is used, the cooling machine can be connected to a convenient faucet, or be given a drain pipe.

Another variation of air conditioning is a small cabinet designed for installation on a window sill. With the window closed, outdoor air is drawn into the cabinet by a fan, through filters, while a special silencing passage reduces outer noise to a state of closed-window quiet. No heating or cooling is accomplished, but circulation of fresh, cleansed air is maintained.

All of these room conditioners require electricity for their operation, so an electric socket must be conveniently located near by. You must be sure, for correct operation of any summer air conditioning apparatus, is to keep windows closed. Of course a summer conditioner is turned on and off at the snap of a switch and need not be operated continually. Many people use it chiefly in the late afternoon and evening.

Attic Fans Lift Heat Higher

Still another form of summer cooling is a type of fan especially designed for installation in an attic window. So much heat gathers in the attic in summer, even if its windows are open, that it affects the second floor. Place grilles in the ceilings of your second story rooms, and the heat is drawn off through the attic ventilator. Upper rooms will be decidedly cooler when this heavy layer of hot air is lifted. At night a steady circulation of cool air is established through the house. The attic fan may be used alone, or assist an air conditioning unit which is sending cool air from the basement or outdoors, to the upper floors.

While summer air conditioning is the more spectacular development, our comfort can be greatly increased in winter if moisture is added to indoor air made over-dry by heating.

You can buy any number of humidifiers that operate on the electric light circuit. These devices consist essentially of a motor and fan to force moisture into the air. They are housed in small cabinets. Others have a heating as well as humidifying effect and replace a radiator, whether of the hot water, steam or vapor type.

Still another variety is fastened to an ordinary radiator, utilizing the heat of the radiator to bring its own water content to the point of evaporating.

As to cost, it is impossible to give any figures, due to the great variation in size and location of houses, their construction and other considerations, not to mention the difference in air conditioning equipment and the extent to which it is kept in operation. All of the companies that market air conditioning, however, have engineer specialists in this field, and make no charge for a survey of your home and an estimate of the cost. This is the only way you can really find out. And you may be agreeably surprised at the moderate price of some forms of air conditioning apparatus.

CATHERINE WOOLLEY

By Sydney W. Newbery, London

A Dining Hall That Expresses a Fondness for Ships and the Sea. It Runs Sheer From Ground to Roof and Has a Fine Chimney-Breast and Long Gallery.

'Shipshape' Within

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IN MODERN-STYLE houses and flats there is an interesting fashion in London at the moment for built-in furniture and other structural features which suggest the interior of a ship. Small bedrooms, for example, are often made to look as much like cabins as possible. Owners even go so far as to install a window like a port hole above the small, built-in dressing-table, and the fitted beds, with sliding drawers for bedding in the plinth beneath, are treated in the manner of bunks.

A rather unusual illustration of this tendency is provided in the accompanying photograph. The dining hall in a late eighteenth century stable block at Shepperton-on-Thames was recently converted by Darcey Braddell, F. R. I. B. A., and Humphry Deane for use as a private residence. The dining hall is in the center of the block, running sheer from ground to roof, and on one side is a long gallery which serves to connect the different rooms on the upper floor. This gallery, with its gracefully turned balustrade, has been designed to give a close resemblance to the stern walk of an admiral's ship. The balustrade is of deal painted cream, toning with the distempered walls, and the floor is of polished oak boards. To anyone who has spent much of their life at sea, or for whom the sea has pleasant memories, the gallery is a romantic and always appreciated feature.

The dining hall itself has a floor of oak boards and cream distempered walls, and much of its architectural character is derived from the very charming fireplace and chimney-breast which were, of course, installed when the stables were converted. The doors of the single-panel type, in oak, and the window curtains are a natural self-patterned linen with a vermilion edging. On the right is a tall window running most of the height of the wall and similarly curtained.

This makes a very appropriate setting for simple cottage furniture in seventeenth and eighteenth century styles, among which may be noticed the rush-seated ladder-back chairs in elm. There is also an oak Jacobean chest and a plain draw-top table which is used for dining.

Hobbies and Hints

Sansevieria Seed Pods and a Cactus Experiment

Tennessee

Dear Editor:

Recently I have read several articles concerning the Sansevieria plant and its blossom. I did not know that it was unusual for this plant to bloom.

One of these plants was given to me a few years ago, after I had admired its beautiful foliage. I was not told anything about it except that it would stand neglect. I had mine two years and then it sent up a tall stalk. I didn't care very much about the flower so cut it off when it began to fade but the next year it sent up another so I decided to let it stay and see if the flower turned to seed. After quite a while, sure enough the seed pods began to make and, as they grew older, they began to turn red. By fall they were a beautiful red, the seed being the size of the holly berry.

It was very attractive but still I wanted to experiment further. They lasted a very long time and then when I saw they were mature I decided to plant them in a pot with another plant which I intended to keep in the house. I don't remember just how long after I had planted them, but some time the same season, they came up. I have never seen a more interesting seedling. I believe every seed was fertile. So this spring I had enough to give a friend so that she could start out with a full pot and I have a new start with a pot of seven plants about nine inches in height. I am so glad to learn more of this interesting plant.

And now I would like to tell you of my experience with the Christmas Cactus. Last Christmas, I was visiting a friend and saw the nurse with a bowl of faded cactus flowers ready to throw out. I decided I would like to see if I could root a flower so nearly gone. I didn't tell my friend my intentions. I carried it around in my hand for the next four hours without any wrapping on it and when I arrived home I put it in a glass of water as I had heard they would take root in water. It stayed in that container a week.

It didn't root but I could see that it had changed quite a bit from the shriveled dried plant and was turning a better shade. Then I decided I would put it in soil. It stayed in the soil for a month and during this time I raised it out of the soil twice to see if it was rooting. I could see the end was changing and with a magnifying glass could see that there was a tiny swelling, and then the Monitor published the articles on the Christmas Cactus. I read one where the party said to mix the soil with sand. Again I changed my plant to new soil mixed with sand and kept it damp and in just a few days it began to send out a new leaf. Now it has grown so rapidly that I have a lovely plant. Most of my pleasure in flowers is in watching them start out from seed or cutting.

I enjoy the Monitor more every day and I am so very grateful for it.

(Mrs.) R. I. R.

A Summer Garden in a Fireplace

California

Dear Friends:

I have gained so much good from reading the garden section in The Christian Science Monitor, that I wish to express my gratitude by sharing my novel indoor garden with other readers.

My indoor garden is not from lack of a real garden; for I live in an orange grove in sunny southern California, where the whole grove is a natural garden, and I have many kinds of flowers, lilies, roses, shrubs and flowering vines, besides a big long fish pool, and many kinds of water plants; a cacti garden, a summer house of ferns and begonias; grape arbors, and many deciduous fruit trees, also nine different citrus fruits. But this indoor garden is planted in our big open fireplace in the large living room, where six big double-hung, low windows and glass doors give an abundance of sunlight, air, and warmth. The big chimney is the natural ventilator, and the trap door in bottom where ashes are sifted through serves as a drain for this unique garden plot, where are now growing many kinds of cacti, ferns, rock plants and creeping vines, which thrive beautifully from early April till November, with little or no care except an occasional watering.

When I think the cold weather is past each year, we take out all the ashes, scrape the fire-box walls free of all soot and my husband plasters the whole inside with white plastic cement, so it is clean and bright as the hearthstone. Then we fill the floor part with about eight inches of good soil, screened, and put a row of bricks across the front to hold in the dirt. I then plant several kinds of hardy cacti, and taller plants at back and graduate lower and smaller ones toward the front, leaving the front row for ferns (springeri) and trailing plants such as the red, white, and green Wandering Jew vines.

This little green-growing spot seems to enliven the whole room, changing the atmosphere to nature and is very artistic according to the arrangement and color. The springeri ferns are a mass of tiny white fragrant bloom as I write (Aug. 10) and our friends and callers enjoy this garden very much, and most always exclaim, "Oh how original and unique that fireplace is." I do hope others may copy my plan and enjoy their fireplace every month of the year.

(Mrs.) E. A.

[To our readers: If you enjoy the Hobbies and Hints column, and wish to see it continue, send us letters for it. These letters should not be very long, and they should contribute experiences or ideas that you feel are worth sharing. This is your column—a sort of friendly chat, such as we would all have if we met in one of our readers' gardens.—Editor.]

By Harry T. Bewlay, Akron, Ohio

Gardenia From the Grandiflora Species Described in Mrs. W.'s Letter.

Gardenias Again

Ohio

Dear Garden Friends:

Especially do I write to lovers of gardenias or Cape Jasmines, as they are often called, of northern latitudes. I would encourage and persuade you to try growing these lovely plants indoors. I recommend at least one plant in your winter window garden.

The belief has been accepted that these plants are of difficult culture even with greenhouse facilities. I have proved that with intelligent care gardenias may be grown in any sunny warm window, where the night temperature does not fall much below seventy. By intelligent care, I mean proper soil acidity, fertility and moisture, with weekly sprayings with the garden hose to keep the plants clean. We are told by her biographer that Emily Dickinson, a hundred years ago, grew gardenias in her winter garden, and that "Sister Sue" a "hedge away" was often the glad recipient of one of her sweet blossoms. Let it be remembered, too, that skill in heating houses in Emily's day was not what it is in our generation.

I have written before of the Veitchii variety. This time I shall share my experience with the Gardenia Grandiflora, or the lovely large flowering species that is grown as an outdoor plant in our southern states.

This species is a much larger, more sturdy and hardier plant than the Veitchii variety grown and forced by northern florists. Its flowers are much larger, but with the same delightful fragrance.

Last May a year ago I ordered a specimen plant from a florist in New Orleans. It arrived, copiously budded, May 19. I potted the plant at once in a large wooden tub and enjoyed to the fullest some three dozen or more beautiful flowers.

After its blooming period I placed the potted plant in the garden for the summer in a semi-shaded place, watering it daily, and spraying it weekly with the garden hose to keep it clean.

With the approach of cold weather in the fall I brought the plant indoors and wintered it in my sun room. On July 3 of this year the first gorgeous bud opened and up to this writing (Aug. 2) it has borne 36 gloriously beautiful flowers, and flower buds are still appearing.

Of all flowers which I have cultivated, gardenias have given me the fullest measure of joy and the greatest reward for my labor.

(Mrs.) M. T. W.

[You certainly help us all to see the joys of raising gardenias, Mrs. W.—Editor.]

Grandmother's Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Grandmother's garden is an experiment in socialism. Or if not quite that, at least the most democratic spot in the world. For my lady hollyhock thinks nothng of taking a kitchen bean vine for bosom counselor and milords of the larkspur are the boon companions of the asparagus knights of labor, while the parsley and the lettuce and the onions hobnob most comfortably with the sweet alyssums and the portulacas.

Grandmother herself might be chosen for a model of nature. She is altogether naturalness and naïveté and no respecter of persons and her garden takes after her. As there's not a formal atom in her whole makeup, so neither would there be the least thing formal about the garden had she all her way.

But of a truth the shape of it is square, very true and precise; and it is hid from the road by a trim, close-set hedge. That is all due to Grandfather, whose favorite slogan is, "We must have law and order." But even the staff lines of that boundary are softened by the honeysuckle and clematis that Grandmother could not be kept from planting along it.

Those wayward vines have humanized the hedge and made it positively lovable. A contradiction? Perhaps, but inconsistency is the jewel in gardening and were you to see you would understand.

There is just one other "effect" about Grandmother's garden that is imposing, of the Grand Manner. It is an alley of Japanese Iris.

When you sit on the old green settle outside the dining room doorway you may look down a lane, almost a quarter of a mile long, to the pond at the foot of the hill, and when that lane is bordered with the dazzling rainbow-blooms even your most blasé formalist must hold his breath.

But this splendid vista, it must be confessed, is due to chance, an unpremediated glory of the garden. For Grandmother flatly declares when anyone admires her "scheme": "No scheme about it. Who'd ever think of such a thing! Bah, it was just easier for the man to run the plow down that way. To be sure Iris is wonderful. It's royal but it's more than that — it's one of the mighty mysteries. They do seem—do such flowers—so like live creatures, I'm always expecting to see them take wing and fly with the butterflies and birds."

That is Grandmother for you. She's a deal more of a child than I am even though she tells me I'm "not of age yet," while she is full three-quarters of a century old. People think it a marvel that at such a time of life she can hoe or rake or even handle a spade (and call it one, too) as well as any woman—or man, indeed, for that matter. But she only laughs and says 'tis an example, says she, of simple eating and out-of-door living. So there you are; and it's the merest peep I've given you into her garden-close.

E. M.

Avoiding Flatness in Front

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A pleasing design of a home can sometimes be spoiled by too much flatness in the front elevation. A simple and slight alteration can sometimes be made which will effectively break this flatness. Recessing the front door as shown in sketch is one method that has been worked out to do this. The recess should be at least two feet deep.

A staggered brick design surrounding the stucco section also assists, and adds a little extra beauty to the home.

The Fruit of the Gourd Vine

La Mesa, Calif.

A GARDEN PAGE article on gourds, published earlier in the season, proved so interesting to me that I would like to add a bit more about using them for decorative purposes. Here, in California, gourds are proving so adaptable to the Spanish and Mexican style of architecture that professionals are reaping a splendid profit from their sale. Every fiesta, fair or old-time celebration finds one or more booths set up for the display of the gay, remembrance-provoking fruit of these garden wall climbers.

At the Spanish Fiesta in Santa Barbara one clever woman displayed hundreds of articles for decorating the patio, garden and interior of California homes. And the sight of them suggested to this writer an endless array of ornaments that would just as well fit into a typical New England background, an old southern plantation, or a mid-west farm. For gourds are not exclusive things. They have been loved by pioneers of almost every section. And today, as in pioneer days, they settle themselves comfortably and harmoniously into any environment they may find themselves.

A Dipper at the Spring

I can still remember the little gourd dipper that my grandmother used in her water pail on the old "government" claim in Iowa, and on my last visit there the larger gourd, that has been fastened by a chain to the side of the spring for as long as I can remember, was still intact. At the Santa Barbara display they had an "olla" fashioned from a huge orange-colored gourd, hanging from ropes with tasseled ends, and I wondered, as I caught sight of the dipper hanging at its side, how many memories other than mine it sent racing back across the years to a friendly childhood spot.

Small gourds, none larger than three inches across, but of varying colors, strung in three or four foot strings were offered for wall hangings for the California patio, but it was not hard to envision the same strings beside a fireplace or on the porch of an early style New England home.

There are so many kinds and sizes and shapes of gourds that each one will almost automatically suggest an individual use. One of the most unusual things ever displayed was a table lamp made from two; one of which had been wired electrically for the base of the lamp and the other which had grown just the right shape for the shade.

A large bowl had been fashioned from another and was filled with "fruit" made of smaller brilliant-colored specimens, all shining and bright from a coat of white shellac. To make the bowl a large gourd is cut straight around with a sharp knife and the seeds removed with a spoon. Then it is allowed to dry at least a week before applying the shellac. The "fruit" is not cut at all, merely allowed to dry and given a coat of shellac or spar varnish to intensify the bright colors.

Might Add to Income

And the price asked—and received—for these old-new decorations at the fiestas and show rooms is a thing which any ambitious gardener might well consider in planting them. At Thanksgiving time last year several shops featured them as the center piece for the holiday table. Five dollars was the price of the large gourd from which the "bowl" was fashioned while the small ones which were used for "fruit" inside the bowl were from 20 cents up. The cost of a large bowl well filled with assorted size fruits ran well up toward $10.

When one considers the number of feet that one gourd vine will travel and the amount of fruit it will bear along its almost endless length it is not hard to let one's mind leap ahead by dollars and cents, into higher mathematics. And it is not a profession that is, as yet, overworked nor hard to learn. A judicious eye, a jack-knife and spoon, a little white shellac and a paint brush are all one needs after the gourds are harvested to manufacture waste baskets, camp dishes, children's toys or whatever your imagination can see in the odd-shaped, hard-shelled things before you.

LYLA G. MAXWELL.

Do You Know These?

Poppies may be used in a bouquet if the stems are immersed in boiling water for a moment. They will last for several days if so treated. The same applies to dahlias.

* * *

Geraniums may be kept by hanging upside down in the basement during the winter. The plants will leaf out when planted in the spring.

* * *

Cut flowers will keep better if cut at night, and placed in the basement or other cool place for at least two hours. Always cut with a knife on the slant. Never use scissors. Be sure the knife is sharp.

* * *

Morning-glory seeds planted in a hanging basket make color in the house in the winter. Sweet peas may be used too.

* * *

Pot some of the loveliest clumps of zinnias and calendulas in the fall and enjoy their brilliance during the winter. Marigolds are lovely too.

Peonies for Fall Planting

With Plants That Make a Fine All-Summer Hedge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BEGINNING at this time and continuing on to freeze-up is the proper time to plant peonies in the latitude of the northern United States. This allows for about three months of planting and replanting of roots and any day you select during this time is all right just so you complete the work before the final freeze. Contrary to many articles on the peony, they make no root growth in the fall so you are simply placing them in their winter storage until spring calls them forth and then they have to blossom on the root you have planted. Directly after blooming they begin to grow new roots and not until then.

Please try this out for yourself and then you will come to learn about roots first hand. Place your order for roots now with some reliable dealer in whom you have confidence and if any of these roots fail to come through properly next season, see that the grower makes it up to you. It is not your fault if you have followed directions as to planting and care.

Note the Eyes or Sprouts

When you receive a properly prepared peony root for planting, you will note that there are eyes or sprouts on top of the root, which grow into stalks next year. There should be at least two strong eyes, if there are more, all right. The important thing is to have a spread root, not too small and not too large, with the roots well cut back to about six inches from the eyes. See that they are cut with a sharp knife on the slant both at the end of the roots and if possible near or under the eyes. Wherever there is a sharp cut, there new roots will grow out next season. Without this careful preparation you will not have the perfect plant because of improper root growth.

If you have any plants that are not doing well, now is the time to spade them up, divide into planting roots and cut back as described. Plant three feet apart in open good garden soil. Give light winter covering or ridge up the dirt over the plants to protect from heaving. I have never used any fertilizer whatever except leaf mulch. Peonies require only good garden soil but they must have this soil well stirred up every week during the growing season. This gives the elements their way to cleanse and fertilize the soil.

The two secrets of growing perfect peonies are now yours. Proper planting root prepared and planted. Weekly stirring of the soil so the elements can work over and fertilize it. Go where you will, you will find I think, as I myself have, peonies growing in sod or uncultivated soil, often under trees or near buildings. Such will never give forth typical blooms.

Peonies may be planted in the spring directly the frost is out of the ground and for about two weeks, but at this time the roots and eyes are brittle while in the fall they are in a dormant state and more easily handled.

From Seed

Peonies are grown from carefully selected seed which come into bloom in about five years and then it takes another five years to watch over them and see that they bloom true and worth while before the introducer is safe in placing them on sale. Out of thousands of plants there may prove to be but one or two worth growing. These are given names and registered with the peony society.

Mr. George Hollis of Randolph, Mass., who passed away in 1911, was one of America's leading peony introducers. Mr. Hollis named one of his seedlings for Mary Baker Eddy in 1910. The color is violaceous rose-pink with silvery edges, late blooming, on dwarf strong upright plants.

With a peony, the first cost is the last cost as to money. Never disturb after once planting, as long as it does well. It takes from three to five years to become established after which it will be with you for your lifetime.

I would recommend peonies for the beginner as follows, all of which are strong growers: Onomala, single very early red with gold center and cut leaf foliage. Makes a fine hedge the season through. Officinalis Rubra, early double red, Decoration Day sort. Then follow three dependable varieties, Mme. de Verneville, white; Edulus Superba, pink; and Felix Crousse or Richard Carvel, reds. From time to time add to this collection as you can afford the following standard varieties in colors.

Reds

Armandine Mechin, Grover Cleveland, H. F. Reddick, Karl Rosefield, Lora Dexheimer, Mary Brand, Auguste d'Hour, Philippe Rivoire, Berlioz, Emile Lemoine, Louis Jolliet, Gen. de Boisdeffre, The Gem, Mary C. Wedge, James Oleson, H. L. Richardson, Matilda Lewis, Red Bird, Grace Ott, Shenandoah, Cherry Hill, Aksarben, Henry Demay, President Roosevelt, Prince of Darkness, Midnight, and for a fine red Jap try Mikado.

Pinks

Mary Baker Eddy, Asa Gray, Claire Dubois, Eugenie Verdier, Grandiflora, La Perle, Livingstone, Mme. Emile Gallee, Mona, Jules Elie, Pierre Duchartre, Reine Hortense, Sarah Bernhardt, Milton Hill, Rosa Bonheur, Clemenceau, Opal, Albert Crousse, Pitti Sinn, Mme. Ducel, Auguste Lemoine, Nancy Dolman, Martha Bulloch, Grace Batson, Robert Lee Davis, Marietta Sisson, Georgiana Shaylor, Judge Berry, Anna Sass, Tourangelle, Alexandriana, Cornelia Shaylor, Helen Wolaver, Winnikenni and for a Jap Pink try Gold Mine.

Whites

Avalanche, Duchess de Nemours, Frances Willard, Jubilee, La Rosierre, Mme. Emile Lemoine, Mons. Dupont, Mrs. Edward Harding, Alsace Lorraine, Gene Stratton Porter, Grace Loomis, Couronne d'Or, John M. Good, Mrs. Shaylor Force, Luella Shaylor, Shaylor's Dream, Minnie Shaylor, Secretary Fewkes, Nymphæa, Nina Secor, Mrs. Eugene Secor, Kelway's Glorious, Kelway's Peace, Boule de Neige, Solange, La Tulipe, Frankie Curtis, Le Cygne.

There are no real yellows but for a near yellow try Golden Morn or Primevere. In the singles try Darkness for red, Clio for pink and The Bride for white.

September is an Ideal Vacation Month

September days are pleasant and comfortable for traveling . . . September rates at the resort hotels are usually lower than in midsummer . . . September at the beach, on the links, or on the road is especially enjoyable because of the freedom from summer crowds.

Many vacation opportunities are now being featured by advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor. Consult them before deciding where to go, how to go, or where to stay.

A special display of hotel, resort and travel advertising appears on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

A Challenge to the Teacher

It Is the Interested Child Who Learns Eagerly

By Margaret Conn Rhoads

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CHALLENGE rings out over the land today for every teacher to go into the schools and meet the situation as it is. Crowded schoolrooms, curtailed budgets and new problems, the need of fitting the child to meet the realities of a somewhat changed social order, call for serious thought and conscientious teaching. Today many instructors of our youth are showing just as much patriotism and just as much courage in handling their problems as we saw used in the handling of vital problems in the World War.

In the rural schoolrooms of today I find many stressing the human interest element in every study they teach, relating each study to the very probable needs of the children in their room. Most of these children, they figure, may be the farmers of the country of tomorrow, so lessons and life are intermingled.

One teacher in a rural school I visited was solving the problem, so often met in all schools, of the "bad boy." She held a fixed idea that there were really no bad children if you found a way to make the good in them develop. When she found the boy who delighted in drawing unkind pictures of herself she surprised the thoughtless youth by admiring his skill with a pencil and asking him to let her help him with his talent for portrayal. She lent him drawing books and guided him over some of the lessons. The "bad boy" in this case was easily and completely won over and school proceeded without this interruption. And the lad found a talent he really possessed giving him untold pleasure.

No humiliating punishment had been meted out to the thoughtless lad, no censure, no lowered grades and no useless room exposure of the unruly complex. Just an earnest desire to help the lad get a hold on himself. And the child saw at once that his teacher was a "regular fellow" as he termed her when he definitely gave up the idea of bothering her further.

In this room, too, the whittling boys were soon turned from their delight in defacing the school property to making objects from wood that would give them pleasure. This knowing teacher praised their love of using a good pocket knife while she skillfully pointed out the poor idea of mutilating property their own fathers had paid for. Then she suggested a contest and a prize for the best whittled object. She even borrowed a ship model and several other things that would act as guides and went so far as to supply a few with wood suitable for such work. She let a room committee draw up the contest rules and of course they had included the rule that anyone caught defacing the desks or room woodwork would be out of the running.

In Mathematics

Even in mathematics I found this teacher had introduced an element of play that took away from even the hated table of sevens much of its old-time fear and dislike. Every pupil was alert when the class was called. One child was chosen to be "it" and the recitation was on. He told the room he belonged to the family of sevens and asked which child he was. One hand went up and the owner stood and said: "Are you 'seven times six are forty-two?'" But this did not happen to be the member he had thought of. Then another child asks if he is "seven times four are twenty-eight," but he repeats that he is not "seven times four are twenty-eight." Then one hand goes up and asks if he is "seven times eight are forty-five."

Immediately you sense that the room knows this is wrong. And the child standing proclaims in tones unmistakable that there is no such member of the family of sevens as "seven times eight are forty-five." Then when another hurriedly corrects this wrong answer and asks if he is "seven times eight are fifty-six" we find he really is, and the guesser is now "it."

Thus the times tables have been taken from the class of "those horrid tables" in the children's estimation and have been put on a par with a real game.

With geography, too, I found a teacher had difficulty in teaching some children the locations of countries, states and lakes and rivers. But when she encouraged the children to make jig-saw puzzles of some maps she gave them she found that at night whole households went to work putting map puzzles together and even the smallest member of the family knew that Lake Michigan was a boundary line for part of Illinois. The blue of the big oceans made easy guidance for coast-line placements.

Talked in City Terms

In a city school I found a wise teacher with the glow of conquest in her eyes. She was wearily conscious of unpaid salary and of days crowded with hard work, but she had vision. She talked to her pupils in city terms. Every public institution in the city in which she lived and was teaching had a vital interest to her in relation to each pupil. If one child mentioned having visited an art gallery on Sunday, he was asked to give his idea of it and its value to the residents of the city. Filled with what he had seen the child responded and seldom realized he was being trained in extemporaneous speaking. She tried in every way to dissipate the idea that children were studying for grades on a report card and she went back in the lives of the children's own parents and showed what they had had to learn to become professional men or singers or tradesmen. Thus the child linked his daily study with the problems of life that he was old enough to know he would meet.

Her public days were not spent reading or reciting so much as they were planned to have the child learn the city's government, its advantages as a living center and its great lacks, if any. She gave her children a concise and understandable idea of what city officers' duties consisted of; how park systems were laid out and paid for; how many religions the city heard voiced from pulpits each week, and what their own city excelled in.

She so closely related schoolroom learning with the child's need that the girl anxious to make a dress knew mathematics entered into the affair, and the boy who wanted to write a letter of job application knew good spelling and correct English were necessary to the getting of such work.

So today, as perhaps never before, the need for far-seeing, faithful teachers is at hand—teachers who will introduce the human interest element into the everyday classroom lesson; not stressing the high intelligence quotient of one child against the more common ability of the other children, but feeling that all pupils are members of a community group with a right to happiness and a good life, and that their start along that life can be wonderfully aided by the day-school teacher who sees that the lesson of today becomes the invaluable aid of tomorrow for each and every one.

Ewing Galloway

September and School Days

The Stay-at-Homes and the Go-to-Schools Say Good-by.

And these morning good-bys are important! They take only a moment of Mother's time, but, in the saying, a wealth of love and affection can be shared, and the children run off to school in the warmth of their protection and good wishes. The exchange of little friendly messages at meeting and parting also lend emphasis to the graces of life, helping the children to form a courteous and unselfish habit based on "slowing down" long enough to think of making a moment sweeter for someone else.

On Being Grown Up With One's Child

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Modern literature on child training all unwittingly increases the burden on many parental shoulders by advising, as it invariably does, that mothers and fathers be "young with their children." Now being "grown up" is quite a business. It means providing for at least the physical, mental, moral, sartorial, social and æsthetic well-being of from two to ten human beings, a sobering process. Yet, withal, we are adjured to be young with the young. Some jolly bachelor uncles and crisp little grandmothers may achieve this miracle. All hail to them! But the majority of us try occasionally and feel awkward, or try not at all and feel conscience-stricken.

It has not been proved conclusively that children like to be met on their own level. In fact, there is evidence to the contrary. Kindergarteners have been known to regard with suspicion their elders impersonating bumble bees or April clouds. A young woman recently confessed her childish embarrassment at her mother's attempts to join in her play. Such children are not prigs. They simply shrink from seeing the bulwark of mature calm and dignity to which they are accustomed and upon which they depend crumbling before their eyes. As young adventurers in a new universe they need the backing of something mightier than themselves. Children are usually proud of their parents' superiority, many a little boy fighting his first fight to prove his father's omniscience!

Unquestionably "the books" mean that parents should try honestly to understand their children. That is a subtler matter. Fortunately, the faculty for such understanding is not limited to the perennially playful, blessed as they are. Graver natures frequently have the interest, imagination and humor to cultivate the most delightful associations with their youngers. Either approach is good, so long as it is natural, for children are keen to recognize and appreciate what is genuine. In other words, "Be Yourself."

H. Armstrong Roberts

A Boy and His Dog

They Belong Together, Somehow, Even at the Early Puppy Stage.

There is a peculiar give-and-take between them. They seem naturally to understand each other. Of course, the family that takes on a pet for Small Boy needs to remember that pets have rights of their own, that they must be treated with consideration, included in family affairs, kept from feeling lonely or neglected, and must be well fed and cared for. In return, however, the rewards are many, both for the family and for Small Boy. A child brought up to be kind to animals and to count them his friends is likely to be gentler to human beings also. Through caring for his pets and feeling responsible for them, he can learn to be more reliable. As for the precious gift of companionship—well, a child ought, if possible, to have the joy of sharing his days with a responsive pet.

Part-Time Jobs Good for Students

Madison, Wis.

It would be a good thing if all students would have to do something to help support themselves while in college, Scott H. Goodnight, dean of men at the University of Wisconsin, declared in a talk to educators attending the Institute for Superintendents and Principals, held at the State University recently.

Dean Goodnight spoke on the relationship between student employment and the quality of students' work in the university. Twenty years ago, the dean said, he thought employment was a bad thing for the student, but his experience with students since then has convinced him otherwise. He discovered that it wasn't employment but other factors which interfered with college work. He cited several cases of working and nonworking students and found that their scholastic grades did not vary much.

In one study taken at the university, 57 cases of students who were entirely self-supporting were compared with 57 cases of nonemployed students, all in their freshman year. The average grades at the end of the school year were virtually the same, Dean Goodnight said. Of 152 freshman students in an engineering class two years ago, 21 received honor rating at the end of the year. Out of this number 16 did not do outside work and five did. Of 13 students from the group who dropped out of school, only three were doing outside work.

In another class of 177 students, 24 were on the honor rating, and of those eight did outside work. Of the 17 who dropped out of school, only two were those who were working their way through school. Miss Susan B. Davis, assistant dean of women, in studying the cases of 80 women students who had a percentile average of from 90 to 100, said that neither health nor employment affected their programs in school, the dean explained.

Can You Spell These?

Brooklyn, N. Y.

What nouns do college freshmen misspell the oftenest?

Dr. Robert C. Whitford, head of the department of English at Long Island University, Brooklyn, has given one answer to that question in a list compiled by professors in his department from themes written by freshmen in the English composition course throughout last semester.

The noun on which freshmen stumbled most frequently was "occurrence," with misspellings of "judgment," "ecstasy," and "psychologist" close behind.

The list follows: Abhorrence, adventurer, auxiliary, cemetery, commission, development, dilettante, disappearance, dissimilarity, dormitories, ecstasy, embarrassment, environment, existence, friends, genius, graphology, hypocrisy, incident, intelligentsia, judgment, loneliness, occurrence, pantomime, parliament, perspiration, piece, plagiarism, prejudice, principal, privilege, professor, psychologist, quizzes, reference, religion, renaissance, repetition, resilience, restaurant.

College-Trained Secretaries Go Far

"College-trained secretaries are preferred by banks, insurance companies, advertising firms, department stores, publishing houses, brokerage and other offices," in the experience of Dean Tristram Walker Metcalfe of Long Island University. "It is easy enough to obtain secretaries without the cultural background afforded by a college education, or to obtain college graduates without adequate secretarial training, but to find young men and women adequately trained in both fields is still comparatively difficult.

Choosing a European School

Special Aims and Advantages to Consider

By Marguerite Lux

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT are the educational advantages which Europe offers? Are they simply languages, music and the arts? Why send a boy or girl to Europe for any part of his or her formal schooling when we have so many advantages here in the United States? There are admittedly splendid schools and a wide experience to be gained here at home; but when it is possible financially, a year or two in Europe, if rightly directed, will so enrich the mental and physical experience, will so broaden the horizon that the child will carry through life a wealth of mental pictures and impressions and a fund of valuable information which could be secured in no other way.

One finds in Europe an emphasis on the quietude and simplicity of life which so many parents desire for their children. I once met an American mother in Switzerland who had come there with her two sons to live for a year or two. She felt richly repaid because both boys had gained such an appreciation for the intangibles which more simple living and a bit higher thinking brought into their lives.

It is not easy to write about those things of Europe which contribute so much to our whole being. In the great capitals as well as in Geneva, there is a buzzing cosmopolitan life. There is opportunity for rubbing elbows with those high in authority from over the world. Attendance at a luncheon or reception gives the student a chance not only to see but sometimes meet those men and women who are interesting world figures, often those who are today making history. The language of whatever country your daughter may be in (French, for example) becomes a part of everyday living. The student hears it all around her—in shops, on the streets. As one girl remarked, "Not even a dog will pay any attention if you speak to it in English!" Schools which are trying to give their pupils an actual experience of living not only in France, but with the French, will so plan that there are frequent occasions for the girls to be in homes, and experience for themselves what the real home life and customs are like. French ceases to be stilted and something apart from life, for use only in the classroom.

European history becomes alive when one can actually see an old Roman wall and visit the towns along the route of a Julius Cæsar or of a Napoleon, and come to know quite intimately the very forums of the Roman Cæsars. The whole is steeped, as it were, in thousands of years of folklore, of the building of medieval towns of the raising of cathedrals, the song of pilgrims, the realized dreams of great artists. The student sees these realized dreams not only in the churches and art galleries. They are quite as often met in the precious fountains of the small towns and in old and famous monastery cloisters — a wealth of loveliness in color and line for those who have eyes to see. And true education surely must lead one to recognize beauty wherever met.

Philosophy of Education Differs

In continental countries, what we Americans term public schools are under state control and seem often to have a degree of thoroughness which we rather miss in our American school systems. But these schools, naturally, use entirely the language of their own country and therefore our young people can attend them only when they are thoroughly conversant with the language of the school. Aside from these public schools there are many private ones. The education of girls, in the school, without any view toward economic independence, has only recently been considered on the Continent, with the result that the teacher, instruction, and curriculum—the entire vision of education—is quite distinct from that in the United States. Furthermore, it has seldom been considered essential for either the head or her staff to have the training and college degrees which are taken for granted in the administration and faculties of American private schools. This should, of course, be considered when an American girl has college preparatory work to cover.

Here may I say that unless an American family is living in Europe my experience would suggest that it is not always wise to send children to European schools for preparatory work for American college entrance. There are numbers of schools which do prepare for the taking of college entrance board examinations, but these necessarily have the handicaps for this work which each reader can easily visualize. Surely it is none too easy for young people to meet the requirements of these examinations when attending good preparatory schools in the United States. On the other hand, many girls are ready for college when sixteen or seventeen years old. This is young for entering into the work and life of the large four-year colleges, and a year or two in Europe under wise direction, before entering the American college, would extensively and intensively enrich the girl and make her college life much more worth while. Also it is at this age rather than when younger, that she is best prepared to appreciate the many advantages which Europe offers.

Different Attitudes

Of course all parents realize that American girls have come into an amount of freedom in these post-war years which make them real problems to the old-fashioned European school, and even to those schools which believe that they have become modern. Many of the heads of these schools have never been in the United States, and they have therefore no actual experience which would show them how we Americans live—our habits, our outlook upon life. You may say that you wish for your child an entirely continental experience and outlook, and that this is the very reason why you send her abroad. I believe that she will have most of those things which you wish for her if there exists sympathetic understanding and wise guidance on the part of her school directors. At best there are always sufficient adjustments which have to be made. Parents themselves, often find it a little difficult to understand the attitudes, dispositions and reactions of their own children. If this is so, they will maintain an understanding and helpful attitude toward the child as well as toward the European head of the school she attends.

Parents may not always realize that the children and young people in each country on the Continent as well as in England differ quite as much from each other as from Americans in the manner in which they are brought up, in the amount of freedom they are given, in their habits of living, and general viewpoint. Therefore headmistresses and teachers in each country have their own peculiar aims and methods which are inherent in the educational philosophy of the country to which they belong. Would it not be wise for American parents to give this fact special consideration when planning for a European school?

There are a number of good new-type schools in Europe. Many interesting educational experiments have been made in England, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and even France. One or two of these schools which under their own government now find their ideals interfered with have just recently found refuge in Switzerland.

Of course, your daughter can attend school on the Continent and receive very little. Young people need most careful direction and help if they are to gain from Europe even a few of the experiences which are so freely offered. I would have you recall those characteristics which were to be sought for in choosing a school in the United States. I am sure you agree that they are even more important when selecting one in Europe. But the task is not really difficult and the accruing results are more than worth while. For young people making the approach to the last years of formal schooling, contacts with new ideas—outreaching international points of view, in social, political and economic relationships—give totally new starting points in their own independent thinking about modern problems. And the experience of going to school in Europe plus travel during the vacations can be most enriching, leading students to gain a deep spiritual appreciation and understanding of world problems and of their brother man as found in all countries of the world.

[The above article, while not integrated with the recent series, "Choosing a School for Your Child," is written by the same person and rounds out the series for those Americans who may look forward to choosing a European school. The writer of the article was formerly connected with an international school in Geneva, Switzerland.—Editor.]

Lunch Surprises

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The mother of a young child who did not like going to school hit upon the idea of providing little surprises for the lunch hour. These "surprises" were always simple requiring little of her time. One day the child would find a pot of cocoa at her plate. She was allowed to pour this herself and add a few marshmallows. This was different enough from the ordinary glass of milk to be a "surprise." The "surprise" might take the form of a stick of wholesome candy, sandwiches with eyes, nose and mouth made of raisins, a favorite salad on a "company" plate, or the like. These "surprises" were something interesting to look forward to, and helped to shorten the long hours until the adjustment was made at school.

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See illustrated advertisement in Monitor Magazine Section
The PRINCIPIA
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BUSINESS, SECRETARIAL

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SEE Also Saturday Progress in Education Page for Advertising of Schools

Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Is Again Characterized by Extreme Dullness

Commodity and Money Markets

Marked Dullness In Post-Holiday Market Session

Minor Recessions Prevail Generally—Inactivity in Leading Stocks

By **Forrest Price**

Stock trading is still in the doldrums.

It would require some sort of poetic license properly to describe it as a stock market.

Total transfers amounted to only 300,000 shares.

Stock brokers came back from their Labor Day holiday only to twirl their thumbs and wait vainly for orders.

However, it might be well to consider that commission houses would not continue to pay heavy rent and other overhead expenses if they did not think that there may be a sudden change for the better which would give the market a needed boost.

The trend was downward today but trading was so light and losses so small generally that no one should feel alarmed.

Most declines were fractional. Stocks sustaining losses of a point or more included General American Transportation, International Harvester, Cerro de Pasco, Case, California Packing, Commercial Investment Trust, Dome Mines, U. S. Rubber common and preferred and Western Union.

In a dull bond market some attention was attracted to the further losses in U. S. Government bonds. There was a mixture of price movements in corporate bonds. A few managed to record price gains. Among these were the obligations of Armour & Co., Bethlehem Steel and Duquesne Light. Foreign governments were inactive, Australia 5s and Italy 7s were inclined to sag. The German 7s were slightly lower. Austrian and Brazilian loans were slightly higher.

The foreign exchange market was enlivened by a rally in sterling. The grains and cotton were heavy most of the day.

The business and economic situation plainly is in a transition period. Constructive thinkers are convinced that the next move will be toward decided improvement. Just when the betterment will make its appearance depends upon the removal of legislative hindrances to a very large extent.

The stage is all set for an upswing but many believe that until Congress repeals some of the radical laws now on the statute books the forward march may be postponed, or at least held indefinitely in check.

The stock market seems to be weighing the prospects. Its business always has been to discount the future. But there is no precedent to go by. Therefore it has been standing still—waiting.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—The prophets of doom and boom in the financial markets were not so vociferous today, and speculative enthusiasm continued at an extremely low level.

Stocks were virtually at a standstill throughout most of the session, and prices pointed moderately lower. Traders returned from the holiday with little inclination to bid for equities of any description. The labor outlook was the principal factor in accentuating the timidity. Efforts to gauge the effects of the textile strike brought a variety of conclusions.

Shares of American Telephone were slightly higher. Case and U. S. Rubber preferred dropped about 2 points each, and losers of fractions to a point or more included U. S Steel, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Western Union, U. S. Smelting, Howe Sound, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, National Distillers, California Packing, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, General Motors, Chrysler, du Pont, Borden, International Harvester and Consolidated Gas.

In view of the labor situation and economic conditions generally, most market commentators were of the opinion that stocks, in all probability, will grope cautiously for a while further. It was pointed out, though, that the averages are resting approximately at a point from which prompt recovery could greet a turn for the better in the news.

Bond Market Apathetic

The holiday failed to bring any new incentive to trading or investment interest in the bond market, and dealings today continued at the subnormal pace of Saturday. Prices showed few important changes in any section of the list.

Corporate issues were steady, while U. S. Governments sagged. Treasury 3¼s yielded 9-32 of a point to 103.2, and the 4¼-3¼s slid off 7-32 to 101.29. The rest of the federal list was unchanged to 2-32 lower.

Modest gains were recorded in some loans of Armour & Co., Bethlehem Steel, Duquesne Light, Northern Pacific, Phillips Petroleum and Postal Telegraph. In Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Canadian Pacific debentures, Goodyear 5s, National Dairy Products 5¼s, Pennsylvania General 4½s and Southern Railway 4s small transfers were effected at slightly lower prices.

The foreign division was dull with values mixed. German issues were not pressed for sale, although the 7s worked off fractionally. The 5½s were firm. Australia 5s and Italy 7s were rather soft, each giving up a point. Austrian and Brazilian obligations were a shade higher.

Steel Operations Off

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—The decline in steel operations is shown in the July report on wages and employment issued by the American Iron and Steel Institute. The number of wage earners employed on July was 383,673, as compared with 415,547 the previous month. Total wages, exclusive of salaried employees, was $26,150,272, a decline of 35 per cent from the previous month.

Small Number of Defaults

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Business failures in August totaled 929, compared with 912 in July and 1472 in the like month last year, according to Dun & Bradstreet. With the exception of July the number of defaults was the lowest for any month since October, 1920.

Bangor & Aroostook

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—A special meeting of stockholders of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company has been called for Oct. 2 to consider a refinancing program affecting divisional first mortgage bonds maturing April 1, 1935; May 1, 1937, and Aug. 1, 1939. Stockholders will be asked to make the bonds issued under the consolidation refunding mortgage convertible into common stock at not less than $52.50 a share provided the aggregate amount shall not exceed $5,500,000 face value for all but not a part, subject to redemption at not more than 110.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Favorable dividend changes in August totaled 77, compared with 96 in July and 87 in August, 1933, according to the Standard Statistics Company unfavorable changes numbering only 14 were the lowest for any month since August, 1933.

New York Produce Exchange

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—The board of managers of the New York Produce Exchange has authorized the securities market on the exchange to apply for registration as a national securities exchange under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 4	Last Sept. 1
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	500	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
12⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	300	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
106⅛	91¾	.3†	Air Reduction	100	98	98	98	97
23⅞	17	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2300	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
5¼	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	300	2	2	2	2
14⅜	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	7	7	7	..
160¾	120	6	Allied Chem	100	130	130	130	..
130	122¼	7	Allied Chem pf	100	126½	126½	126½	..
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
55⅜	41½	.2	Amerada	300	47¾	47¼	47¾	..
38⅜	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	38	37	37½	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	300	97	97	97	97¾
148½	126½	.7	Am Can pf	100	147	147	147	..
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
56½	34	..	Am Car & F pf	200	36⅜	35¼	36⅜	..
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	200	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13⅜	4½	..	Am & For Pow	400	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	16⅝	15½	15½	15½
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	14	14	14	14¼
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
10	3½	..	Am Ice	30	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
45¼	29	.6	Am Ice pf	10	30½	30½	30½	30½
11	4¾	..	Am International	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1½	⅝	..	Am La France	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
36¾	15⅛	..	Am Locomotive	300	18	17½	17½	17½
27⅝	73	..	Am Metal	300	17½	17½	17½	..
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	300	5½	5	5	5½
26¼	11	1¼	Am P & L 5½ pf	200	13	12¾	12¾	13
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	2300	13¼	13	13	13¼
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	1800	17	16½	17	17⅛
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3300	37½	36⅝	37	37⅛
125	100	11½‡	Am Smelt & R pf	100	113½	113½	113½	..
98	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	98	98	98	..
122	103½	*7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	122	122	122	..
125¼	105⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	1800	111¾	111½	111¾	111¼
77⅝	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	800	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	..
17⅞	7	..	Am Woolen	300	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8½
83¾	39½	2½b	Am Woolen pf	100	44	44	44	44
17⅝	10	..	Anaconda Cop	2400	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	12¼
100	84	6½	Anchor Cp pf	60	98	96	98	..
34¼	26¼	1†	Archer Daniels	1400	35½	34⅜	34⅝	..
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill A	3500	6⅝	6	6¼	6¼
63¾	46¼	..	Armour Ill pr pf	800	61	60	61	61½
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	10	10	10	10
73¾	45⅝	.2	Atchison T&SF	1800	50⅝	49¼	50⅜	50¾
90	70⅛	.5	Atchison pf	100	76½	76½	76½	77
25⅛	21½	.1	Atl Refining	1600	24½	24½	24½	25⅛
55½	35¼	.2b	Atlas Powder	100	47½	47½	47½	..
103¼	83	.6	Atlas Powder pf	100	103	103	103	..
57⅜	16½	.2‡	Auburn Auto	900	22⅜	22	22¼	23⅜
10⅜	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	600	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
			—B—					
16½	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	1300	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
34	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1600	16⅜	15	15	16⅜
37⅜	16⅜	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	18	18	18	..
46⅜	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	40⅞	40⅞	40¾	..
38½	16½	..	Barker Bros pf	10	22	22	22	..
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	900	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6¾
18¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	700	18⅞	18¾	18¾	18½
88½	55	.7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	82	82	82	..
15¼	8⅞	..	Beldind Hem	200	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	..
124	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	125¼	125¼	125¼	..
23⅜	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	300	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12⅞
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	200	15⅜	15⅜	15½	..
34¼	26	.25b	Best & Co	100	32	32	32	..
49½	25¼	1¾§	Bethlehem Steel	4400	29⅜	28⅝	29¼	29⅛
82	55	..	Beth Steel pf	100	63½	63½	63½	..
40	20⅜	.1b	Bigelow Sanford	20	22	22	22	..
16¼	7½	..	Blaw Knox	100	7½	7½	7½	..
68¾	48	.3	Bohn Alum & Br	500	52½	52	52	..
78¼	19¾	1.60†	Borden	1400	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	25¾
28⅝	16¼	.1	Borg Warner	1200	21	20¾	21	22
19⅜	12	.1b	Briggs Mfg	9800	16	15¾	16	16⅛
44⅞	28¼	.6	Brooklyn Man T	1800	42¼	42¼	43¼	41¾
8⅜	3⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	..
58¼	38	.6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	47½	47½	47½	..
9¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	200	4½	4½	4½	..
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	23½	23½	23½	..
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	300	12	12	12	..
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2½	2½	2½	..
33¾	13¾	..	Byers	100	17	17	17	..
			—C—					
44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	800	42⅛	41	42	42⅛
7⅜	1½	..	Callahan Z & L	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
6⅜	2¾	..	Calmet & Hecla	300	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
29½	12½	1	Caanda Dry	200	16	15⅜	16	16⅛
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	800	13½	13⅜	13½	13⅜
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	1700	40	39	39¼	40¾
33⅜	23½	.1	Caterpillar Trac	800	27½	26¾	26—	..
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	1100	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	20
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	700	25	24½	25	25
43½	30¼	.1b	Cerro de Pasco	1400	40	39½	39¾	40½
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	400	5	4¾	4¾	..
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1400	43⅞	43½	43⅞	43½
6	1⅜	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	..
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt D pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P2pf	1300	5¼	5	5¼	5⅜
15	4½	..	Chi & N western	1200	6¼	6	6½	6⅝
9⅞	3⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	5	5	5	5½
30⅜	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	900	29¼	28¾	29¼	29⅜
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	100	5	5	5	..
60⅜	29¼	1†	Chrysler	9100	33⅛	32⅜	33	33¼
24⅜	17¼	.2	City Ice & Fuel	300	19½	19½	19½	19½
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	400	⅞	¾	⅞	..
3¼	1⅜	..	City Stores pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
5½	2	..	City Stores A vtc	1000	3	3	3	..
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	14¼	14	14⅛	14½
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	400	12¼	12	12	..
94	77½	7	Collins & A pf	10	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	..
40⅜	18	..	Colo & Southern	10	23	23	23	..
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	1600	9¾	9	9	9⅜
34⅜	21½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	200	30¼	29⅜	30¼	29½
77¾	28	3.40	Columbian Carb	500	67¼	66½	66½	..
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	800	27⅜	27¼	27¼	28
30	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	70	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾
61	35¾	2	Comm Invest Tr	600	56⅞	56½	56½	57½
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2400	20¾	20¼	20¼	20¾
3¾	1½	..	Comwlth & So	1800	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
52¾	21½	.6	Comwlth &S 6pf	300	37½	36½	37½	..
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	100	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	28½
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3	3	3	..
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	300	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
47⅜	25⅜	.2	Consol Gas	1500	28	27½	27¾	28
95	82	.5	Consol Gas pf	300	89	88½	89	..
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	1900	8½	8¼	8⅜	8¾
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	700	¾	¾	¾	..
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
14¼	5½	..	Cont Baking A	200	7	7	7	6⅝
2⅞	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	500	1	1	1	..
83¼	69½	.3	Cont Can	600	81	81	81	82
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	27½	27½	27½	27½
22¾	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	1200	18	17⅜	18	18⅛
51	35	.3	Corn Exchange	410	45¾	45	45	45⅞
84½	55½	.3	Corn Products	1100	61⅜	60¾	60¾	61⅜
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
35	28	..	Cream of Wheat	200	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	600	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	5800	8¾	8⅝	8½	9
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	200	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	18¾
85⅜	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	500	87½	83	83¼	83½
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Fright	1400	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	8	8	8	..
90	68½	.8	Cushman 8%	10	75½	75½	75½	..
			—D—					
34⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	400	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	200	40	39	40	40
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	800	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	16⅜
84	63½	.4	Detroit Edison	100	66½	66½	66½	..
28½	21¾	.1	Diamond Match	200	21½	21½	21½	..
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	2100	44½	44	44¼	44¾
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	500	17	17	17	17½
19	8½	..	Dresser A	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
103⅞	80	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	2100	89⅝	89⅜	89½	89½
			—E—					
22½	12⅞	1	Eaton Mfg	400	14½	14½	14½	14⅜
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3500	21¾	21	21¾	21¾
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	95	95	95	..
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	600	4⅜	4	4	4⅜
9⅝	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
9⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1400	4½	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
19¾	7	..	El Pwr&L 6% pf	100	8½	8½	8½	..
21	8⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	300	10	9½	9½	..
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
103⅜	5	.40	Equitable Off Big	900	5¼	5	5¼	5⅝
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	100	18	18	18	18
			—F—					
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	400	5½	5⅜	5½	..
33	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	26½	26½	26½	..
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	200	14½	14½	14½	..
69¼	44¼	2½	First Nat Stores	200	63¼	62¼	62¼	..
17⅜	2	..	h Follansbee B	100	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3¼
17¼	6½	..	Foundation	300	8⅜	8¾	8¾	..
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	1000	11⅜	10¼	10¼	11⅜
50⅜	26⅜	.2	Freport Texas	800	30½	29¾	29¾	30½
19⅝	5	..	Fuller 2pf	10	8	8	8	8
			—G—					
4⅝	1⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1⅜	1¼	1¼	..
20	10½	..	Gamewell	10	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
43⅜	30	1	Gen Am Trans	1200	33½	32	32	33
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	400	17¼	17	17	17½
14⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
10⅛	5⅜	..	Gen Bronze	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
25¼	16¾	.60	Gen Electric	4300	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12¼
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	400	30	30	30	30
1¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
19	6¼	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	14	14	14	..
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	10000	29½	28¾	29¼	29½
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
6⅝	3½	..	Gen Out Ad	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
3⅜	1	..	Gen Realty	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2500	11¾	11¼	11½	..
6⅜	2⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	200	3½	3½	3½	..
28⅜	13⅝	1†	Glidden	300	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	25⅜
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
23	16⅜	1.20	Gold Dust	300	18¼	18	18¼	..
114½	96½	.6	Gold Dust pf	200	120	120	120	..
18	8	..	Goodrich	1800	10¼	9⅞	10	10½
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	1500	22⅛	21⅝	21¾	22¼
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
13⅜	5½	..	Granby	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	200	5	5	5	5½
40	23	.3	Grand Un pf	300	32⅜	32½	32½	..
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	1000	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15
11⅝	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	400	11½	11	11½	..
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	800	30¾	30¾	30⅝	31
			—H—					
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	500	4⅜	4¼	4¼	..
9¾	2½	..	Hall Printing	400	6¼	6¾	6½	..
24¾	13	.50b	Harbison Walker	300	15	15	15	..
62¼	19¾	..	Hat Corp pf	10	62	52	52	..
6¾	1¼	..	Haugen Body	200	2½	2½	2½	..
81½	59	.2	Hercules Powder	600	73⅜	71¾	71½	..
125	111	.7	Hercules Powd pf	10	123½	123½	123½	..
10¼	4⅜	..	Holland Furnace	200	6⅝	6⅝	6½	..
13	5¾	.50	Hollander	100	9	9	9	..
6¾	2⅜	..	Houdaille Her B	200	4	4	4	..
57¼	35½	.3	Howe Sound	300	54½	54	54½	54½
24½	6½	..	Hudson Motor	800	8⅝	8	8	8⅛
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	300	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅝	..	Ill Central	1000	16¼	16	16¼	16¾
30½	19⅝	1.68	Indus Rayon	200	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	..
73¾	50	.2	Ingersoll-Rand	200	56	55½	56	56
49¾	35	.25	Inland Steel	200	39	39	39	..
4¼	2½	.10	Insuranshare Md	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
14⅝	5½	.h	Interboro Rap T	800	13⅜	13	13¼	13⅜
11¼	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	200	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	..
6½	2	..	Int Agr Corp	100	3½	3½	3½	..
46⅝	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	800	26⅞	26	26⅞	27
9¾	3¾	..	Int Hydrocleo	300	4½	4½	4½	..
29¼	21	.35b	Int Nickel	2000	25	24⅝	24⅞	25⅛
2¾	1	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
24⅞	8½	..	Int Pap&P pf	200	11	11	11	11
50⅝	40	.2	Int Shoe	300	40½	40¼	40½	..
17¾	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	1200	10	9½	9¾	10
16⅜	3½	..	Interstate Dept S	200	11	11	11	11
			—J—					
52	33	3	Jewel Tea	100	47½	47½	47½	..
66¾	39	..	Johns Manville	1400	46⅞	45½	46⅜	46
			—K—					
113½	97⅞	6	Kan C P&L B pf	20	112½	112½	112½	..
19¾	6⅝	..	Kan C South	100	8	8	8	..
81⅝	53⅞	2.50	Kayser (J) & Co	100	14½	14½	14½	..
4½	1¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
21¾	11⅝	.50	Kelvinator Corp	600	13¼	12⅞	13¼	..
90	68⅛	.6†	Kendall Co pf	10	86½	86½	86½	..
23⅛	16	.15b	Kennecott Cop	2600	19½	18¾	19	..
29¾	13⅜	.80	Kresge	600	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
65	36	1†	Kress Co	100	65	65	65	..
33⅝	23¼	1†	Kroger Groc & B	200	28½	28½	28½	..
			—L—					
69	32	.5	Laclede Gas pf	10	22	22	22	..
14½	7	.40	Lee Rubber	100	9	9	9	9
21¾	9½	..	Lehigh Val RR	200	11½	11⅜	11⅜	..
24	17¼	1.60	Life Saver	200	20½	20½	20½	..
43⅞	25¼	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	100	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	..
26½	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	500	22⅞	21⅝	21⅝	22¾
35⅜	16½	1†	Liquid Carbonic	200	23	23	23	22⅝
35½	20¼	.1	Loew's Inc	1800	27¼	26½	27⅛	..
97¼	72	6½	Loews pf	100	91¾	91¾	91¾	..
3	1½	..	Loft Inc	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
3⅜	1½	..	Louisiana OR	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼
23½	7¼	..	Louisiana OR pf	10	10½	10½	10½	..
97	77	6½	Ludlum Stl cv pf	100	80	80	80	..
			—M—					
41¾	22	.1	Mack Trucks	200	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¾
32½	20	.h	Man Ely gtd	100	30	30	30	..
25½	10¾	.h	Man Ely mng	1400	24½	23¾	23¾	23¾
9	5½	.40	Marine Mid	600	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
32	17	.2	Marlin-Rockwell	100	19	19	19	..
19⅜	8⅜	..	Marshall Field	500	10¼	10½	10¾	..
40¾	24¾	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	1200	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	..
135	110	.7	Mathieson Alk pf	20	130¾	130¾	130¾	..
8⅜	4⅛	..	Maytag	100	5	5	5	..
92½	49	.6	Maytag 1pf	10	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
4½	1⅛	.h	McCrory Stores	200	2	1⅞	2	..

Commerce and Finance

Investment Managers Seek Ways to Hedge Against Inflation

Business and Industry

Hedging Against Inflation Is Now Under Discussion

Experts Seek to Offset Any Further Drop in Dollar Buying Power

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Hedging against inflation is the preoccupation of many investment managers these days.

That does not mean that they look for a currency printing spree in this country, or necessarily that they even expect further depreciation of the dollar in terms of the gold.

It does mean, however, that they are preparing for much higher prices all around, eventually. That is, they expect the purchasing power of the dollar, before the recovery program is completed, to be substantially less than it is.

And when the purchasing power of the currency is declining, what in normal times, or in times of deflation, are regarded as the safest things, such as cash or gilt-edged bonds, become less desirable.

The Angas Prediction

Unfortunately, investment managers find, the various hedges against inflation are all of a character involving in themselves considerable rise, so that they do not lend themselves to the requirements of the relatively small investor.

Favorite hedges are common stocks, commodities and real estate. Some bonds selling substantially under par are also regarded as a hedge, in instances in which rising prices all around would presumably bring them up to par. Of course, the amount of hedge available is limited by the amount of discount at which the bond is available. And the fact that it is at a discount indicates that it is somewhat speculative.

Selections in common stocks, investment managers say, require considerable care, and at best involve risk. Companies unable to lift the prices of their products as rapidly as their costs rise should, of course, be avoided.

Maj. L. L. B. Angas, in his recently published pamphlet, "The Coming Boom in America," which is based on the expectation of a big inflation of credit, went so far as to suggest purchase of almost any sort of low-priced stocks, even "rubbish." Few Wall Street experts agree with his advice. They point out that while some securities selling at "rubbish" prices may well recover, others represent situations that are in fact probably hopeless, and in which equities would be wiped out in reorganization.

The Case for Commodities

Commodities produce no income, and involve storage charges. The situation between various commodities varies greatly. In a mild inflation, it is possible that some may not advance beyond current levels. Real estate problems differ with each individual piece of property, and while one piece may advance in value, special reasons, such as a change in the condition of the neighborhood, may adversely affect another.

Many investment experts feel that the small investor who needs income from his investment and cannot afford to take risks would do better to adhere to old-fashioned gilt-edged mediums, rather than to try to find a suitable hedge.

How much inflation may be in prospect, and how rapidly it may develop, is of course a moot question. The Administration early committed itself to a program of boosting prices generally to 1926 levels, and prices still have some distance to go even to get there.

Of course, some quarters hold much more extreme views of inflationary prospects, expecting prices to go well beyond 1926 levels. In any case, however, it is widely agreed in Wall Street that the process will take some time.

Spain Sends Mission To the Argentine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — Departure from here of the Spanish official trade commission to negotiate with the Argentine for the release of frozen credits has been welcomed as a definite step to put Spain's trade situation in order.

Former Education Minister Jose Pareja Yebenes, representing the Government, heads the commission which embarked for Buenos Aires at Lisbon, Aug. 22. Its agenda comprises three points, past credits, future credits and commercial and tariff problems. Present credits do not figure on the agenda since practically none exist. Spain stopped all trade which could give rise to credits by its ban on exportation of capital, designed to stop the flight of Monarchist money from the country, in 1932, to which the Argentine Government replied by decreeing a similar ban.

Panama Canal Confirms World Trade Improvemnt

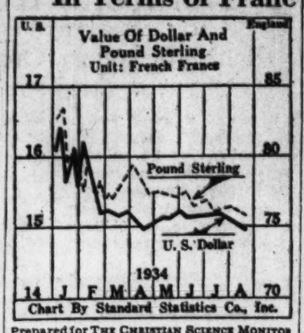
COLON, Canal Zone, Sept. 4 (By U. P.)—The Panama Canal confirms indications of world business improvement. As a barometer of business, the canal offers evidence of a definite improvement in international commerce.

National trade figures sometimes lie in this time of exchange abnormalities, but afford unmistakable evidence of returning prosperity.

More ships are cruising the seven seas, their cargoes heavier, and there is more business at terminals than a year ago. Panama totals, based on the fiscal year, for the 12 months ended June 30 showed that 24,641,000 tons of cargo passed through as compared with 19,525,000 in the previous fiscal year.

Transits told the same story: 5506 vessels in 1933-34 compared with 4466 the previous year. Net tonnage was 28,447,000 compared with 22,663,000. Tolls amounted to $24,063,000.

Pound at New Low In Terms of Franc



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE British pound has recently declined to the lowest level on record in terms of the French franc.

Two facts are worth noting in connection with this decline in sterling exchange; first, that the decline actually has been of small proportions and has only received publicity because even a slight recession carried it to new lows in terms of francs; secondly, sterling is under normal seasonal pressure in the latter months of the year.

Commodity Prices At Highest Level Reached This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Wholesale commodity prices for the week ended August 25 continued to strengthen and rose to the highest level of the present year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

The bureau's index number recorded the fourth consecutive advance. It increased by 1.1 per cent. The current advance places the wholesale price level at 76.9 per cent of the 1926 average, which is approximately the same level as prevailed in February, 1931.

Farm products, with a general rise of 4.2 per cent, showed the greatest increase. Foods advanced by 1.9 per cent. These advances were directly attributed to the effect of the prolonged drought in agricultural sections. Among the farm products showing marked rises were hogs, the prices of which advanced by 25 per cent, and cattle, which went up by 8½ per cent. Following a steady decline for six consecutive weeks, the hides and leather products group showed a stronger tendency and moved upward by one-half of 1 per cent.

(1926=100.0)

	Aug. 25, 1934	Aug. 18, 1934	Aug. 26, 1933	Aug. 27, 1932
All commodities	76.9	76.1	69.6	65.2
Farm products	71.8	68.9	58.2	49.5
Foods	75.5	74.1	65.0	61.6
Hides & leath. prod	84.6	84.2	92.8	70.8
Textile products	71.1	71.1	74.2	53.0
Fuel and lighting materials	75.2	75.2	66.7	72.7
Metals & met'l prod	85.9	85.9	81.2	80.0
Building materials	86.4	86.4	80.7	69.6
Chemicals & drugs	76.0	75.9	72.5	73.0
House furnish gds	82.9	82.9	76.9	74.9
Miscellaneous	70.1	70.3	65.2	64.4
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.4	78.4	74.4	70.2

Big Rise of 60 P. C. In Rayon Output Reported in Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—World artificial silk production was up 20 per cent in the first six months of this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, according to statistics issued here by the International Cooperative Alliance.

Total world production during this six months' period was 169,000,000 kilograms, against 138,000,000 kilograms in 1933. The United States produced most with 44,000,000, Japan next with 30,000,000, Italy and Great Britain 21,000,000, Germany 20,000,000 and France 16,000,000 kilograms.

During these six months, Japan shows an increase of 60 per cent over the similar period last year, the United States only 5 per cent. France has the next largest increase after Japan.

Paper Industry's Output Greater

Encouraging reports relating to conditions in the paper industry are becoming more general in practically all divisions says Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in a survey just completed. Code regulations, which were instrumental in stabilizing prices, greater interest in advertising programs, and the many new uses of paper in commerce and industry have been factors contributing to recovery movements in this industry.

Consumption of paper is running steadily ahead of last year's, newspaper advertising linage for the first six months being up 16.7 per cent from the 1933 total, while magazine advertising linage rose nearly 30 per cent, and wrapping, book, and writing papers were used in quantities from 5 to 20 per cent larger.

Stocks of Cuban Sugar Drop Below Last Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Cuban sugar production to Aug. 15 amounted to 2,264,336 tons, while exports from Jan. 1 to Aug. 15 totaled 1,436,545 tons, according to advices to the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange from the Cuban Export Corporation.

Stocks on the entire island on Aug. 15 totaled 1,868,110 tons which compares with 2,267,094 tons on Aug. 15 last year and 2,419,461 tons in 1932.

Of the exports, 813,584 tons were destined for the United States and 622,961 for other countries, 168,810 tons of the amount destined for other countries was from stocks segregated under the Chadbourne plan. Approximately 98 per cent of the decreed crop, 2,315,079 tons, has been made so far.

Trade in Cotton Cloth Is Fairly Active for Week

Buyers Put in Supplies to Tide Them Over Any Prolonged Strikes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 4—The primary cotton cloth market had a fairly active business last week, nearly all of which consisted of spot or near-by delivery orders. Buyers became progressively more and more anxious to provide sufficient goods to tide them over a few weeks in case the source of supply was closed by the threatened strike.

Many who had placed orders in preceding weeks for later deliveries asked the mills, through their selling agents, to anticipate deliveries and make them at once. Many mills granted the request, with the result that the extra shipments from the cotton mills made a distinct impression on the movement of freight for the week. Quite a few mills, however, whose stocks of made-up goods were none too heavy, declined to anticipate shipments as they preferred to hold their surplus goods for sale for spot deliveries after the proposed strike occurs.

Higher Prices Expected

It is thought highly probable that a few weeks' suspension of mill activities will so deplete stocks on hand as to produce at least moderately higher prices and those mills wished to be in a position to avail themselves of that. In this sense many merchants expressed the opinion that the strike might result in a good tonic for the market.

While that thought was expressed by a number, others modified it by saying that it would produce an undeserved punishment on those mills which have already granted the leading demands of the United Textile Workers.

There seems to be a fundamental difference of interpretation of the term collective bargaining by representatives of their own choosing. The manufacturers claim to be very willing to confer with representatives especially chosen and designated by their particular employees, but are firmly opposed to conferring with a committee designated by the same employees' delegates in convention assembled.

In the coarse goods market prices remained firm all week but did not advance any higher. In a few cases anxious buyers paid ½c premium for immediate delivery. In the fine goods division prices advanced from ¼c to ½c on combed lawns which gained slowly early but as the week advanced the demand became urgent and buyers eagerly paid prices which they had stoutly refused to consider a week ago.

Broadcloths Advance

Combed broadcloths also advanced under good sales ¼ to 12c for the 128x68s and 136x60s. Combed pongees and organdies sold moderately at firm prices. Fancy shirtings and carded piqués were also firm and active.

Many manufacturers of standard plain fine combed goods are contracting business for delivery the next few weeks regardless of the possibility of a closing down of their plants. It is explained that they have on hand substantial volumes of various constructions that have accumulated during the dull summer months. The strike situation gives them a good chance to liquidate their accumulated stocks at more favorable prices than was possible in August.

Reports throughout the country tell of a gradually increasing volume of sales in retail channels. This has been so marked that many jobbers are finding their shelves depleted earlier than expected. Their demands on converters for finished goods have in turn made serious inroads in the converters' stocks. The increase of $1,000,000,000 in the farmers' income and purchasing power is beginning to produce its effect in primary textile markets. This emphasizes the hope for an early settlement of the pending labor trouble.

Building Awards Up Sharply in Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Engineering construction shook up its four weeks' lethargy and climbed to a total of $36,671,000 in awards for last week, the third high week for the year, reports Engineering News-Record. This total is more than double the dollar value of contracts made last week.

The increase is attributed to a jump of $9,551,000 in federal awards to $15,270,000, and private awards rose to $9,887,000. While state and municipal awards at $11,514,000 are above last week, they are below the average week to date in this classification.

Major increases are in earthwork, irrigation, drainage and waterways amounting to $12,722,000; industrial buildings, $7,247,000, and highways at $6,434,000. Public and commercial buildings and bridges also recorded gains while waterworks and sewerage awards were lower than last week.

Among the larger awards include: Dearborn, Mich., steel mill and equipment for Ford Motor Company, $5,900,000; Parker Dam, Arizona, $4,240,000, and dikes and revetments for Missouri River in Missouri, $1,518,000.

New capital for the week included $3,310,000 in state and municipal bond sales and net gains in PWA allotments of $3,120,000.

Peru Seeks Commercial Agreement With England

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 4 (By U. P.)—A special commission has been named to proceed to England to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the British Government. Headed by Alfredo Benavides, Peruvian Minister to the Court of St. James's, the mission includes Felipe Pardo, Emelio Althaus and Alfredo Ferreyros.

Control Legislation Given Credit for Hog Price Rise

Chairman of National Corn-Hog Committee Ascribes Advance to Efforts of Organized Farmers in 12-Year Fight—Wants Act Made Permanent

CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP)—Chairman Earl C. Smith of the national corn-hog committee said yesterday the steady march of farm products to higher price levels during the past year vindicates a 12-year fight of organized farmers for surplus control legislation.

The sensational rise of hog prices to a level at which average quotations are approximately at the Government's goal, is a direct result, he said, of carrying out in principle, if not entirely in detail, the recommendations of the corn-hog committee a year ago.

While giving full credit for lifting prices out of depression ruts to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, Mr. Smith nevertheless pointed out the crop control programs should be simplified.

"Much of the complicated machinery and red tape can be eliminated as was done in the corn-loan program," he said.

"Farmers are coming to believe that a simple method of grain acreage control with benefit payments can be devised whereby the cooperator contracts with Government to reduce his cultivated acres devoted to grain, and sows the balance of the farm to grass and legumes for soil building and maintenance.

Freedom Within Limits

"Such a plan would give every farmer freedom to plan his crops within the total cultivated acreage. It would be easy to administer and check."

Mr. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and long a councillor at the table of farm planners, said the greatest influences in the recent sharp gain in hog prices as well as other livestock were, first, the substantial reduction in surplus hog numbers made possible by the AAA act and secondly, the tremendous gain in price of corn resulting from corn loans, acreage reduction and drought.

More than a year ago he announced the far-reaching details of the corn-hog program, the first public intimation that pigs and piggy sows would be slaughtered in the name of surplus reduction and the first definite program of hog production.

"Let no one forget the condition of agriculture and particularly the predicament of hog growers a year and a half ago," he said. "With export demand for pork only 10 per cent of normal, American farmers had a surplus of hogs 20 per cent above the domestic requirements even in prosperous years. The lard surplus, placed at 50 per cent, was even more serious."

Control or Demoralization

"The reduction program immediately halted this situation which threatened disaster and ruin to livestock farmers. While the immediate crisis with reference to livestock prices has been successfully met, thinking farmers know that they must continue to study their markets and keep their production more nearly in balance with demand at fair price levels."

In connection with the suggested grain acreage control plan, Mr. Smith said this should be coupled with Government loans on grain stored on the farm so as to maintain parity price levels and insure a food supply should drought impair any year's production. If the price of grain is stabilized somewhere near parity, livestock prices will take care of themselves, he said.

"The crop adjustment principle should be made permanent. Farmers are determined not to surrender the Adjustment Act and the processing tax, which we regard as equivalent to a protective tariff, so long as our present American economic system is continued.

"The American people must choose between intelligent control of farm production and sustained farm buying power necessary to reemployment of factory workers, and a system of disorganized production, low prices, destroyed farm buying power, industrial unemployment and the dole."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The quiet of vacation time, added to the general dullness which has been coming over the financial district in recent months, combined to reduce almost every activity in downtown New York toward the vanishing point. Broad Street, Nassau Street, and Wall Street are still crowded with office workers pouring out of the subways in the morning, sauntering at noon, and scurrying into the subway at night. But the restaurants are not as crowded, the shops not as busy, and when the figures of activity are published, scarcely anything has happened. The stock exchange after due deliberation decided to stay open on the Saturday before Labor Day, and then volume totaled 118,000 shares—the smallest Saturday's turnover since the war, and about as much business as in one really active day would be turned over in a leading stock such as Radio, Montgomery Ward, or General Motors. Even the government bond market, which has been unusually active in recent weeks, and which had the benefit of Secretary Morgenthau's speech and of the postponement of the announcement date for Sept. 15 financing, was quiet.

Foreign Exchange

There were a number of developments which might, in a different state of the speculative mind, have resulted in considerable activity, but they fell on an apathetic financial public. A year ago the fluctuations of the pound sterling were so eagerly followed by stock traders that special spaces were assigned on almost all brokers' quotation boards to sterling and franc quotations. Last week's decline of the pound to the lowest franc quotation of the decade, and in American currency to below five dollars were noted with little interest.

The stock market went down as sterling was going down, but hardly anybody saw much connection between the two. The stock market decline was generally explained on the basis of domestic developments, including a deepening public insight into the hard luck that faces the owners of equities in the near future, with realization that third quarter earnings statements will be very depressing indeed. The uncertainties of the election, and the Administration attitude toward business and Wall Street continued to be used as further explanation of the week's slow decline.

The Street would not be much surprised to see the pound sterling drop to $4.86. It is inclined to believe that the British have not tired of watching the various American moves toward dollar depreciation and have decided to let the pound drop so that Sterlingaria may again be protected against American export competition. There is some expectation that the silver purchasing program may drive foreign silver up sharply, to the ultimate benefit of American trade in the Orient, and some thought that the British may be taking protective moves in advance. The theories are rather vague but so is the course of the pound.

The Morgenthau Speech

The dollar stayed below the gold export most of the week, and gold exports brought another gold loss for the week of about $4,500,000, on top of the previous week's loss of $5,989,000, the first since the Gold Exchange Act was passed in January. Imports of silver continued.

The inactivity in the Government bond market was somewhat in contrast with the activity in Treasury circles. There was little response to Secretary Morgenthau's radio speech, which it was felt left more questions unanswered than answered, including the matter of when and how the gold profit of devaluation would be realized. More activity followed the announcement that the terms of the Sept. 15 financing would not be announced until Sept. 10. In the usual course of events this announcement would be made during this current week. It is felt that the present fluctuations in Government bond prices are so unusual that Treasury officials want to wait as long as possible before putting a price on their refunding or exchange offer, which may apply to the $1,200,000,000 Liberty bonds called for Oct. 15 as well as the $525,000,000 maturity of Sept. 15.

Status of U. S. Credit

The official assurance that the September 15 financing would be "orthodox" reflects part of the uncertainty now affecting the government bond market. The fact that official Washington feels it necessary to assure the market that such authorizations as the Thomas amendment will not be used is characteristic of the new status of United States Treasury credit. The weekly statement of the New York reporting member banks showed that total holdings of United States government obligations had risen in the last year from $2,293,000,000 to $2,866,000,000, or about 25 per cent, while "all other" or commercial loans have dropped from $1,591,000,000 to $1,531,000,000, or about 4 per cent. New York bankers who are beginning to feel worried about having "crammed too much of the Treasury deficit into their portfolio" are looking with amusement not unmixed with some pain on the investigation into the Chicago banks announced last week. A special corps of Treasury employees are going to investigate whether the Chicago banks have been refusing reasonable accommodation to sound would-be commercial borrowers.

There was considerable interest in the Street in the rail news of the week. Preliminary figures indicate that the Class I rails will show a net deficit of $5,900,000 for July in place of the net income of $21,400,000 for July, 1933. Rail managements called attention to their plight in two ways—by asking for a 10 per cent increase in rates, and by announcing the necessity of additional lay-offs.

The Railroad Situation

Action of Florida East Coast receivers in proposing to return locomotives and freight cars to the owners of defaulted equipment trust certificates, while a minor item of news, was considered significant both of the trend of rail credit and of equipment trust credit. These obligations have always had a very high rating, having been drawn up by Philadelphia lawyers to protect creditors with the whole credit of the debtor road plus a claim on the actual equipment bought. It has been thought that no road would ever turn such pledged equipment back because it is usually among the most up-to-date equipment owned. The ebbing away of traffic, however, has laid bare the bones of railway credit and made it actually possible for an operating management to make an offer to its creditors as preposterous as the original pledge.

The Street continued its lively interest in political prospects in California. Anything which sheds light on the prospects of the Maine election is noted carefully. On the other hand very little attention was paid to the textile strike. The feeling is that whoever wins, a considerable improvement in the textile inventory will result from the tie-up.

Slight Increase In Steel Sales And Operations

Most Trade Journals Find Outlook Obscure, However—Scrap Prices Weak

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Here at Labor Day a few signs of improvement in the steel industry are noted. In the Youngstown district the pace is scheduled to be seven points higher than for the preceding week.

This probably means that production will be increasing in other districts as well Iron and steel jobbers find sales increasing somewhat, some by as much as 20 per cent over July, a cheerful development since the jobbers come in contact with so wide a range of consumers.

Steel plates are in better demand with the mills for the building of ships' hulls, boilers, oil storage tanks, penstocks for dams and miscellaneous uses. Moreover the federal housing program may see a fair demand for plates for the construction of oil storage tanks for private homes.

Outlook Gloomy

On the whole, however, the outlook for steel is gloomy and the steel trade journals, which usually try to keep up the morale of the industry, use such strong words as "discouraging" in describing the outlook.

Carnegie once said that the steel industry is a "prince or a pauper." That observation applies to recent conditions. From 60 per cent operations the industry has abruptly declined in gait to 19 per cent. The 10 per cent salary reduction by leading companies was a concrete demonstration of the less favorable conditions prevailing just now.

The most favorable development in the automobile situation over the week was the report that automobile registrations during July had been greater than during June, whereas normally the tendency is in the other direction.

Automobile makers will not bring out 1935 models for several weeks yet. Meanwhile, some additional purchasing of steel for the construction of 1934 models should result during September.

The purchase of additional steel mill equipment by the Ford Motor Company implies that this automobile maker will be more independent of the steel industry than ever, though there is still the possibility of Ford buying steel in the open market when he finds that he can do so more cheaply than make his own.

The Navy Department is an important steel buyer these days. Seven thousand tons of steel were bought recently for the ships awarded to private yards and 3000 tons additional will be awarded this week.

The navy will begin to take bids Sept. 14 for 25,000 tons of steel for the 13 ships which will be constructed in the navy's own yards.

Considerable quantities of stainless steel are also being bought by the navy for miscellaneous small equipment such as water pitchers. The navy is opening bids soon on diamond floor plates for using as stair treads, deck coverings, etc.

Scrap Prices Weak

Iron and steel scrap continues one of the most interesting steel markets. The tone of prices is still weak. At Pittsburgh a 50-cent per ton drop occurred over the week, heavy melting steel there being $10.50 to $11 a ton. Railroads are active sellers of scrap.

Much publicity was afforded the sale of 70,000 tons of potential scrap by the Southern Railway to one prominent scrap firm.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will receive bids on 11,000 tons of scrap on September 5.

The future of the scrap market is open to much conjecture. In view of the insatiable demand for foreign countries such as Poland, Italy and Japan and the thorough combing of the North American continent to supply this, it would appear that a shortage of scrap should develop within a few months, especially when American mills consume normal quantities again.

Demand for pig iron is extremely quiet, with only carlots for prompt shipment being taken. Producers have filed prices for fourth quarter shipment at quotations unchanged from third quarter. Thus with prices unchanged there is no incentive to purchase ahead. A New Jersey consumer who formerly bought 300 tons at a time, recently inquired for 100 tons and finally bought only 50 tons.

Northwest Farmers Pay Back $2,500,000

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 4 (AP)—The Federal Land Bank has disclosed that farmers during the first seven months of 1934 had repaid almost $2,500,000 on loans advanced in 1933 or prior years.

Repayments included many made on delinquencies and a substantial portion on advances made by the bank to farmers desiring to keep up insurance and tax payments in order to avoid penalties.

During the seven-month period, $2,423,000 was paid by Agrarians in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and North Dakota, the territory served by the bank.

It was also made known that from January to July, inclusive, the bank had loaned $158,152,000.

Improvement Expected In Heavy Industries

While retrenchment of the five-day week for salaried employees in the iron and steel industry reflects subdued sentiment in the markets, a moderate improvement in demand is expected to set in this month and to gain momentum with the fall season, states the magazine Steel.

Considered a forerunner of this, the number of small orders from a widely diversified list of steel consumers increased during the week, indicating depletion of general manufacturing stocks.

Baruch Associated In $50,000,000 Suit

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, Sept. 4

THE TIMES says Bernard Baruch, Wall Street operator and unofficial adviser to the Roosevelt Administration, has associated himself with the pending litigation to recover a $50,000,000 fortune in petroleum lands in the Kettledam hills of central California, scene of many a stirring account of overnight riches.

Mr. Baruch, the newspaper says, is a former stockholder in the Medallion Oil Company.

The Medallion Oil Company has filed suit against the General Petroleum Corporation, controlled by Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; the Continental Oil Company. The newspaper says "Baruch and his associates" in the Medallion Oil Company charge in a bill of complaint that the defendants are illegally in possession of oil lands rightfully belonging to the Medallion stockholders.

Trade Has Another Week of Activity In Chicago Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 4—Strike threats and world's fair attendance combined again to give Chicago another period of good business last week according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Out-of-town retailers were active in the Chicago wholesale district making last-minute commitments for textiles and allied commodities spurred by the fear that the nationwide textile strike would empty their shelves. Cottons, rayons and even silks were in heavy demand. Bedding and other associated wares were also bought freely. There was a noticeable upward tendency in prices.

State Street and other prominent local retail centers reported heavy buying by visitors to A Century of Progress. Advance purchases for the fall school season also helped to boost turnover. Restaurants and hotels reported the best week of the current year.

Local public utilities also profited from the World Fair influx. After a lull of a few weeks demands for telephones went slightly upward.

Several factories on the metropolitan area made temporary additions to their staffs. Much of this was stated to be spurred by a desire to bring plants into shape for the heavier production schedules anticipated late this month.

N. Y. Brokers May Join the Montreal Silver Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 4—The Montreal Silver Exchange will have 150 seats. All members of the Montreal Stock Exchange will be immediately eligible for membership. Since there are 80 members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, this will leave a balance of 70 new seats in the new silver market. This block of seats will be available for American brokers, particularly those who were handling silver trading in New York up to the closing of future dealings in that market on Aug. 9.

Some of the 70 seats will be made available for members of the Montreal Curb market who are not also members of the Montreal Stock Exchange. It is still to be decided whether a house with membership in both the Stock Exchange and the Curb Market will thereby be entitled to two seats or one. A tentative and nominal value of $500 has been placed on seats. It is expected that Montreal Stock Exchange members will obtain a concession from this price.

Several committees have been tentatively appointed such as a committee on by-laws and one on membership.

As in London the unit of trading will be 5000 ounces of silver, as compared with a unit of 25,000 on the New York market prior to suspension of trading on Aug. 9.

1934-35 Wheat Crop Lower in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has issued the first official forecast for the 1934-35 wheat season, as follows:

Sowings will be 7,480,000 hectares (a hectare is 2,471 acres) which is 477,000 hectares below the 1933-34 season and 6.2 per cent lower than the average for the preceding five years.

Compared with the record season of 1928-29 when 9,229,000 hectares were sown, the reduction amounts to 18.9 per cent.

Other sowings forecast are: Flaxseed, 2,920,000 hectares compared with 2,773,000 in 1933-34; oats, 1,350,000 compared with 1,443,000; barley, 845,000 compared with 721,000; rye, 770,000 compared with 715,000; corn, not estimated.

U. S. Silver Policy Has Helped Mexican Finances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Ministry of National Economy, reviewing the fiscal year from June, 1933, to June, 1934, finds that the United States silver policies, which had their culmination in nationalization, have produced increased firmness in Mexico monetary reserves, made up largely of silver.

The Ministry reports that the Banco de Mexico rediscounts rose to 33,800,000 pesos in June compared to 31,900,000 pesos in May, the June figure being the highest of the fiscal year. Fiduciary circulation reached 98,500,000 pesos, also a record for the year, and loans increased y 7,000,000 pesos.

Warns Argentine Creditors Not To Be Too Expectant

Bank Says Loan Service Cannot Be Resumed in Spite of Trade Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Foreign creditors who have had their interest hopes raised by recent improvements in Chilean economy have been warned not to expect an early resumption of interest payments. This "wet blanket" was administered by government economists through the Central Bank, who drew up a statement to show that while there had been a distinct improvement in the foreign trade balance much more progress had to be achieved before the external loan service could be resumed.

Cheerful Trade Report

Foreign hopes had been stimulated by advices published in the American and European press emphasizing the fast that according to a report on world trade issued by the League of Nations, the economic situation of Chile had improved more than that of any other South American country. The report referred only to foreign trade, and it is true that the statistical data which it contained disclosed a considerable improvement in the situation of Chile. Read in conjunction with local official reports, it shows that the favorable trade balance of 167,000,000 gold pesos for the first half of this year was greater than that for the whole of 1933.

For the benefit of foreign interests, Chilean economists have pointed out that however favorable this result may appear, it must be borne in mind that the figures merely represent the foreign trade position in the light of statistics. Those covering imports are exact in the sense that they represent the payment of Chilean obligations arising from foreign trade. The figures covering exports, however, do not represent, in the amount they exceed imports, the total means available for effecting other foreign payments, and must be written down considerably by those amounts which do not return to the country and which are retained abroad to cover profits and reimbursements and amortization of foreign capital invested in the basic industries of the country.

Quotas Must Be Added

To these amounts must be added those quotas which are retained abroad under the terms of the compensation treaties entered upon with 11 nations and which fluctuate between 15 and 40 per cent of the value of nitrate purchased by those countries and are assigned to the transfer of frozen commercial credits in Chile.

Taking into consideration these various amounts, the balance of the foreign trade freely disposable is appreciably reduced and, in the opinion of Chile's economists, cannot exceed the amount disbursed in foreign purchases.

Earnings Reported In General Better Than During 1933

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Per share earnings of corporations reporting during last week with comparisons with the previous year included:

	1934	1933
Six Months Ended June 30		
Diamond Match	$ .84	$ .77
Coca Cola Co.	5.50	4.15
A. M. Castle & Co.	1.35	....
Timken Roll Bearg	1.07	.27
Am Safety Razor	2.14	1.59
Art Metal Constct	.09	....
Brillo Manufactrg	.30	.32
Warrn Fndry&Pipe	.92	.04
Seven Months Ended July 31		
Natomas Co	.53	....
Norf & Westn Ry.	7.97	6.60
N Y, Ont&W Ry.	.10	.55
Bngr&Aroostk RR	3.83	4.43
Lynch Corp	2.35	1.81
Texas & Pac Ry.	1.65 (pf)	....
Twelve Months Ended July 31		
Enginrs Pub Serv.	1.96 (com pf)	.27 (com)
Comwlth So Corp	5.94 (pf)	.1 (com)
Am Gas & Elec	1.68	1.78

Mexican Hog Raisers Want Protest Against U. S. Lard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Hog-raisers and manufacturers of lard and similar products have petitioned the Ministry of Agriculture to suppress alleged "dumping" of these products in Mexico by United States dealers and manufacturers. The petition, seeking protective tatriff rates, alleges that American interests are dumping the products here below the production cost in Mexico and below the prices for the same articles in the United States. The petition adds that because of large supplies accumulated in the United States the same articles are selling at lower prices for export than in the United States.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 6

The Children's Page

The Ranger's Tree Planting Club

By Jo Rumble

CHAPTER IV

THE evening after their planting was finished the forest ranger called the boys together for a feast around a big campfire, under the pines on the edge of the lake.

They were eating weenies and roasted potatoes when someone said, "Ranger, tell us a tree story."

"Would you like me to tell you how a tree preserves history for thousands of years?" the ranger asked.

"Yes, do!" the boys begged.

"You know if you drive a nail into a tree, within a few years the tree will grow around it, burying it out of sight," he said. "One of the trees that fell before the fire in this forest was cut up by a naturalist. He found bullets that had been in the tree more than fifty years, and arrowheads for a much longer time. The bullets and arrowheads told stories of men at battle; and the exact years when they fought."

"You can tell how long anything was in a tree, then!" someone exclaimed in surprise.

"Yes, by the rings in the cross section. Every year the tree builds a new ring. When we count the rings we know the age of the tree. So if a bullet is found inside 50 rings we know that it was fired into the tree 50 years ago. There was also a stone that had been buried in that tree for years."

"How did it get there?" Edward asked.

The Warrior Heals His Scar

"There must have been a great shakeup—an earthquake—and the rocks from the top of the ridge were thrown down with such force that one of them buried itself in the bark of the tree. The noble warrior immediately set about healing its scar and patiently, year by year, built layer upon layer of wood around and over the rock."

The boys thought about this for a long time.

The ranger passed a plate of piñons. "I suppose you know that piñons, as we call the pine nuts, were an important food of the Indian? How many of you have seen a cairn where the Indians stored their piñons?"

Several of the boys had seen them.

"But tell us about them again," Edward begged.

"Well, the Indians used to come up here in the forest and gather the pine cones before they began to open. If they waited until the burrs spread, the squirrels would take them all.

The Indians would take the cones to the hill nearest their village and build a rock wall four or five feet high, around a square about the size of a room. They always built the cairn on the very tip-top of the hill. They would pile their pine cones into it, cover it and leave it until midwinter when the cones would be well ripened. Then they would shell the piñons out of the burrs and store them in their village."

"Why did they build the cairns on the top of the hill; why didn't they build them in their village?" one boy asked.

"There were two reasons. The top of the hill got more sunshine and the cones would ripen better; and if the cairn was on the top of the ridge, all the water ran down hill instead of standing in the bottom of the cairn."

"Why did they have them walled up with rock? Couldn't they have left the cones on the ground, in the sun?"

"The squirrels would have eaten them."

Forming Their Own Club

After they had finished eating their supper, the ranger rose and said, "I want to thank you fellows on behalf of your country and particularly the Forest Service, for what you have done. I also want to ask if you will sign your names in this little book of mine. I want to know who you are. I shall always remember you as my 'Tree-Planting Club.'"

"Gee! I wish we could really be a club," Edward cried as the boys started forward to write their names in the ranger's book.

"Why can't we?" Bobby asked.

"Would you like that?" asked the forester.

The boys said they would.

"Then let me suggest that you make your club so simple that any boy or girl who plants one tree may send his name to your president and become a member."

"Sure!" the boys agreed.

"Whom will you have for president?"

"Bobby!" Edward cried.

"Sure, Bobby!" they all agreed.

"All right, Bobby! Will you please come up here by me?"

Bobby went forward and seemed to get a big idea right away.

"I say, fellows," he began, "we can't stay members of this club by just planting one tree. No, sir! One is enough to join the club, but we must keep on planting if we stay in."

"Sure, we have to," someone cried.

"Let's make them plant one tree every year, or they can't stay in the club," Edward said.

"Let's make them plant ten," one boy said.

"Why not allow them to plant as many as they like," the ranger suggested. "Let the rule read, 'one or more.'"

The boys voted, and made the rules of the club:

"Any boy or girl who plants one tree may become a member of 'The Tree Planting Club.' Every member must plant one or more trees every year and send a report of the planting to the club. Any member who does not report having planted at least one tree a year will be dropped from membership."

You may be sure that the boys had much to tell when they got back to school.

Match-Box Toys You Can Make

By Harry Maxwell

V.

THE making of the counter for your shop is a very simple task. All you need is seven complete match boxes. The large size is best if you want the counter to match the shop you have already made.

Take four complete boxes and stick them together side to side, just as you did the bottom part of the shop. When these are dry, turn them upside down and stick one box cover at both ends and one in the middle. These act as supports as well as storing room.

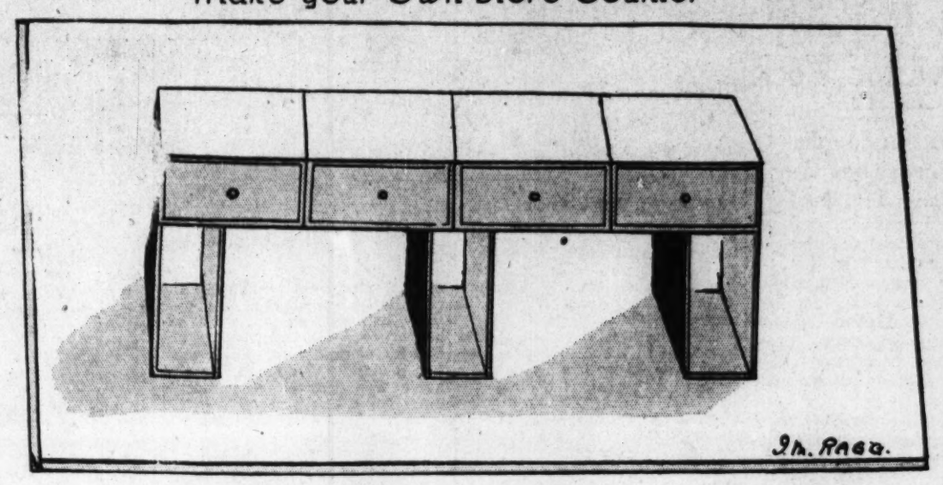
Turn the counter right side up again when it is dry and add handles to the drawers by piercing a neat hole through each into which a metal paper clip is inserted, the pieces inside being turned back.

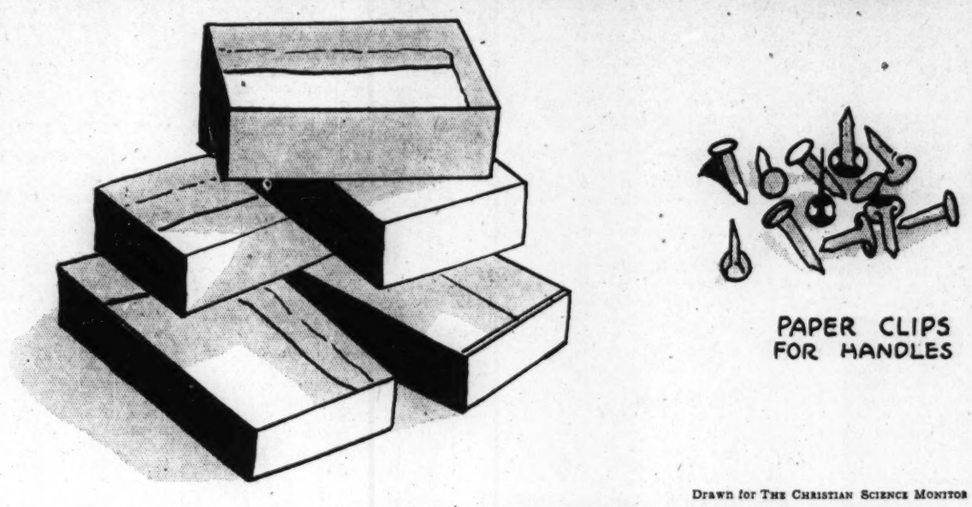
The last thing you will need is a board to stand the counter and shop on, thus making both extra firm. Any piece of stiff cardboard, strawboard, or thin wood will do. It should be about 15 inches long by 12 inches wide.

Glue the ends of the counter's legs to the board and let them dry before you glue the base of the shop proper opposite to it, leaving a fair space for the shopkeeper to pass between the two.

The counter will need to be painted or covered with colored paper to match the shop.

Make Your Own Store Counter





Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

This Store Counter Is Easy to Make. It Belongs With the Match-Box Store You Made Some Time Ago.

Buster and Cricket Once More

By Ella H. Hay

"DEAR me," sighed Buster, the bull pup, who had just wakened from a nap, "that sounds as if Cricket is in trouble. Perhaps she needs me."

Buster jumped up hurriedly and trotted off to find his friend. She was making angry noises that didn't sound at all like the gentle Cricket.

As the dog drew near the spot from which the noise had come he saw Cricket with her back curved in the most unsightly hump. She was saying some rather ugly things to Lady Spitz who lived up the street, and the spitz seemed to be answering in quite as impolite a manner.

"Cricket," said Buster, sharply, "get on home to the porch."

As Buster spoke he stepped between the unfriendly pair, and the cat didn't wait for a second invitation, but hurried off to the shelter of her own porch.

"I do wish Lady Spitz would be friendly," sighed Cricket when Buster reached the steps of the veranda. "It seems to me that she gets worse instead of better. It's not much fun to be afraid to go for a walk in your own neighborhood."

"We certainly have had enough of it," replied the pup. "I don't understand why she is so unfriendly to you. She seems to be a happy sort of pup, and we get along quite well together when you are out of sight."

"I wonder why it is," sighed Cricket again.

"I'll tell you what we'll do," said Buster, suddenly. "We'll go and have a talk with Grandfather Frog. Perhaps he can tell us why Lady Spitz is so unfriendly to you."

The two friends started toward the lily pond, where the wise old frog lived, stopping on the way to smell the interesting woodsy smells, and to watch the birds that flew across the path.

"Birds don't seem afraid of you any more, Cricket," mused Buster.

"I've learned that it is much more fun to watch them than it is to catch them," returned the cat.

"Grandfather, grandfather!" called Buster, as the friends reached the lily pond. "Grandfather, come out. We want to talk with you."

A quick splash in the water was the only answer.

"Please, grandfather, please come out," called Cricket, with a wistful meouw.

Grandfather Frog

"I suppose it's more questions," said old frog, rather crossly, shaking the drops of water from his funny eyes.

"Yes, grandfather, it is a question; it's just one, though, and it won't take you long to answer."

The old frog looked very serious, but there was a funny little twinkle in the corner of his left eye.

"Well, go on," he said, "go on. What's the trouble now? Do you want to know how to jump across the ocean at one jump, or how to be on top of the highest mountain without climbing it?"

"How funny you are, grandfather!" laughed Cricket. "Of course we don't want to know such things."

"You see, grandfather," began Buster, "Cricket finds our neighbor Lady Spitz hard to get acquainted with."

"Huh!" interrupted Cricket, impolitely, "I'm not worrying about getting acquainted. All I ask that dog to do is let me alone. He growls and chases me every time I go out for a walk. I can't even leave my own yard in peace."

"You see," said Buster, "Cricket really needs advice."

Buster and Cricket wore worried looks on their usually happy faces, but the old frog went on about his work as if he hadn't heard a word they had said. He snapped at a fly this way, and at a mosquito that way, every little while looking out of the corner of his eye to see if the friends were watching.

Finally he jumped onto a large lily pad, and stretching lazily remarked, "How are the sweet potatoes coming along?"

"Sweet potatoes!" exclaimed Buster and Cricket together. "Sweet potatoes! What do you mean?"

Radishes and Sweet Potatoes

"I thought you said your boss had planted a lot of radish seeds. You should be having some fine sweet potatoes by now."

"Oh, grandfather, you do say the funniest things. Of course you don't get sweet potatoes from radish seeds. Who ever heard of such a thing?"

"Quite so, quite so," returned the old gentleman. "Then I suppose those seeds grew into a fine onion bed."

"Now, grandfather, you know that radish seeds don't grow into onions either. Radish seeds grow radishes, and nothing else. Of course you knew that."

"To be sure, to be sure," repeated the funny old frog. "Radish seeds grow radishes. Onion seeds grow onions. If you want sweet potatoes you must plant sweet potatoes. I think I can remember that. I won't make such a foolish mistake again."

"But grandfather," continued Buster, "what about Cricket?"

"What you plant—chur-chug-u-u-rum-m-m—what you—chug what you plant — chug-u-plant — chur chug-u rum—" sang the old frog, jumping into the pond with a great splash.

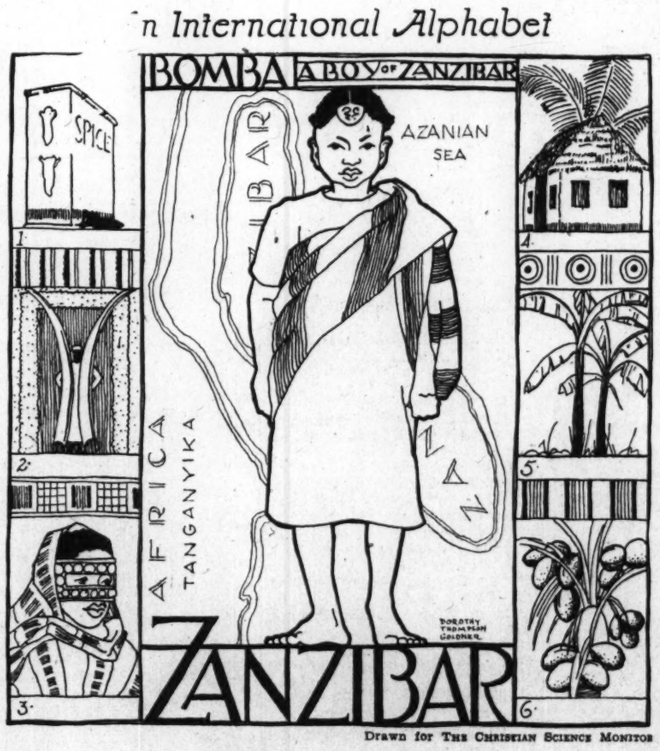
The two friends started home quietly. Neither spoke a word.

Just a short distance in front of them stood lady Spitz, watching the frogs in the lily pond.

Cricket began to get her back in the air, and was just ready for a most impolite remark when she remembered something. Down went the back, and a fairly friendly purr came out instead of the disgraceful spit.

"Well," said Buster to himself, very well pleased with his friend's actions, "I guess Cricket has learned that sweet potatoes don't grow from radish seeds."

'n International Alphabet



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Z for Zanzibar

The last country in our International Alphabet is Zanzibar. On each side of Bomba, a boy of Zanzibar, you will see pictures which will tell you something about his country. They are numbered, and you are to write down what each represents.

1. Something spicy that comes from Zanzibar.
2. Zanzibar is an island near the equator. The city of Zanizbar is the great ivory port of the world.
3. A native of Zanzibar.
4. At home in Zanzibar.
5. A tropical tree on which fruit grows. What fruit?
6. Another tropical tree. Nuts this time.

The Children's Music Corner

Uncle's Symphony Orchestra Game

By Gladys M. Stein

"MY, what a mess you're making!" David remarked as he entered the sitting room where Ruth, his twin sister, was busy cutting out pictures from an old music instrument catalogue. "Mother surely will scold when she sees what you've done!"

"No, she won't," Ruth answered confidently. "She said I could play in here if I'd promise to clean up the litter afterwards."

"But why are you cutting out these pictures," he asked. "You aren't starting another music scrapbook, are you?"

Pictures of Every Instrument

"Of course not!" she reported. "I haven't filled the other one yet! These pictures," she explained, "are for Uncle Earl. He's going to show me how the different instruments are arranged on the stage for Symphony Orchestra concerts. My job is to cut out one or two pictures of every instrument used in these orchestras, while he draws a big diagram of the platform. Then we're going to place the instruments just where they belong."

"Say, that will be worth learning!" cried David as he hurried toward the kitchen to get an extra pair of scissors. But all the time he was hunting for them he kept wondering why his uncle was so interested in symphony orchestras.

With both of them cutting, it didn't take long to finish the pictures, although it was fussy work trimming around the tiny crooks and turns of the instruments.

"We're ready," announced Ruth when Uncle Earl came into the room and laid the diagram which he had drawn on a large sheet of brown wrapping paper on the floor.

"Good for you," he praised. "But before we start placing the pictures I want to warn you children that all Symphony Orchestras aren't arranged on exactly the same plan as this one. And another point to remember," he went on, "is that the instruments of these orchestras are divided into four families.

"First there's the string family," he began. "This is the largest group in the orchestra, and gets its name from the strings through which these instruments produce their tones. Now, Ruth," he suggested, "suppose you pick up the pictures of the stringed instruments and place them in the sections marked for them on the diagram."

"Oh, this is going to be fun!" exclaimed Ruth as she quickly put the violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses on the spaces containing their names.

"Next," said Uncle Earl, "comes the wood-wind family."

"They must be made of wood," interrupted David.

"Right you are, my boy," replied his uncle as he handed David pictures of the flute, oboe, clarinet, and bassoon to lay on the paper.

"Please, may I put in the next family?" pleaded Ruth.

"Yes, you shall take turns." Uncle Earl agreed. "The instruments of this family are made of metal, and are called the brasses," he explained as he gave her pictures of the horn, trumpet, trombone, and tuba.

Percussion Instruments

"The last family," he continued when Ruth had completed her work, "is called the percussion because they are played by being struck in some manner. They include drums, tambourines, triangles, castanets, cymbals, bells, chimes, and xylophones." As he named each instrument he handed its picture to David who laid it on the correct section of the diagram.

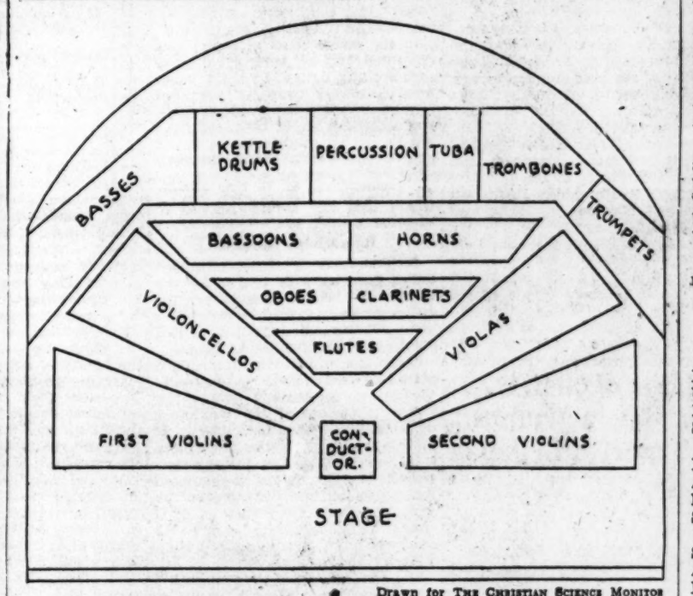
"Now, children," he said when all the instruments were in their places, "tomorrow I want you both to be my guests at the Symphony Orchestra concert in the evening. And," he concluded, "I thought you'd enjoy it more if you knew how the instruments were arranged on the stage."

"Hurrah!" shouted David. "I knew there must be a secret about this game somewhere!"

"Well!" declared Ruth with a happy laugh, "I'm going to save these pictures and the diagram, and practice putting them together by myself. And many thanks to you, Uncle Earl, for the game and for taking us to the concert!"

"You're welcome, my dear," he answered heartily, "but please take that old catalogue to the concert with you so that we can compare the looks of the real instruments with the pictures in the book."

[Look for the "Music Corner" on the first Monday of each month.]



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Uncle Earl's Diagram of the Instruments of a Symphony Orchestra.

Playmates

I think that I'm a woolly bear
Upon a grassy mound.
Mother's hanging clothes up high.
She smiled and turned around.

I think that I'm a big blue bird
As in the swing I fly.
Mother's gardening, but she heard.
She winked as she went by.

Sometimes I am a cowboy or
A lion in a zoo.
It's fun no matter what I am
'Cause Mother's playing, too.

F. W. Rowland.

The Mail Bag

Orange, California

Dear Editor:

I am 11 years old and this is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I love to write letters and receive them. I would very much enjoy a letter from Africa, Hong Kong, China, or South America.

I have two cats and two birds for pets. My cats' names are Toby and Snooky. Snooky is a Maltese, and Toby is a straight-hair cat. The two birds, Sunny Boy and Dicky Bird, are quite tame, and I love their music.

In Orange, orange growing is the chief industry. We live on a ranch where ten acres of orange trees are grown and 43 lemon trees.

Laura D.

Scottsboro, Alabama

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and since I enjoy reading the letters from all parts of the world, I send my letter hoping that I may receive answers from girls of my age (10) from all parts of the world, too.

We live in North Alabama on a large farm where we raise cotton, corn and hay.

I have two ponies, a dog, two kittens and two gold-fish. We live two miles from town and during the summer vacation I ride my pony to town twice each week where I take music lessons.

This year I shall be in the fifth grade in school, and my brother, who is six years old, will be in the primary grade. We both enjoy The Children's Page, and especially Snubs and Waddles. Our whole family appreciate the Monitor.

With love to the Editor,

Cynthia D. S.

Blackpool, England

Dear Editor:

I have three pen friends and would like more. Will you send the two enclosed letters? Thank you very much.

I like all the stories, especially "Ginger and Treesa and the Heroes." Snubs and Waddles are old friends.

With best wishes to the Monitor, and especially to the Mail Bag,

Geoffrey T.

The following would like to receive letters:

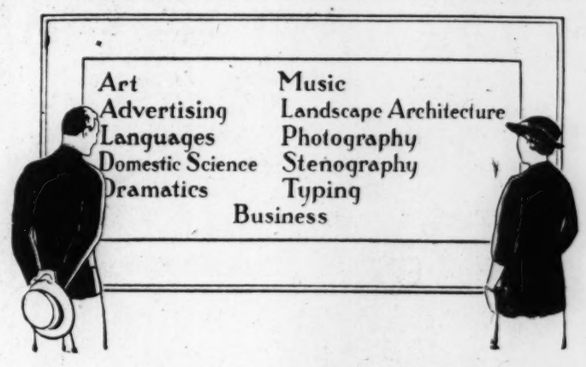
Esther Jean McC. (9), Fort Wayne, Indiana. From anywhere.

Janice Elizabeth H. (10), Omaha, Nebraska. From foreign countries. Interested in sports, music, and books.

Dixie Belle W. (10), Fort Worth, Texas. From foreign countries, especially France, Italy, and Africa. Is a Camp Fire Girl.

Ahniwake A. (11), Tulsa, Oklahoma. From abroad, particularly from Spain, Mexico and Italy. Interested in dancing and drawing.

Jane G. (11), Glendale, California. From anywhere. Interested in tennis, reading, and in collecting cards out of bridge decks.



What Career for You?

SURPRISINGLY fine vocational training is being offered you through the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. It will pay you to consult them. They represent a selected group of schools offering high standard training in almost every subject of present-day interest.

Write these schools and they will gladly send you available booklets. After reading these booklets, you will be better able to decide which courses are most suited to your needs.

School advertisements are published each Tuesday and Saturday on the Progress in Education Page.

Misses Hirsh, Doeg Advance In Girls' Tennis

Matches Played in First and Second Rounds Before Rain Interferes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4—Light showers interfered with the seventeenth annual United States girls' lawn tennis championship singles at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, yesterday, but many matches were played in the first and second rounds before officials were forced to call play because of slippery turf.

Millicent Hirsh of New York and May Hope-Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., seeded first and second, respectively, reached the third round in straight sets. Miss Hirsh, who holds the national indoor title, is making her fifth and last attempt to win the outdoor crown this week. The title is left undefended by Bonnie R. Miller of Los Angeles. She is over the age limit for this year's competition, which attracted 47 contenders.

United States Girls' Lawn-Tennis Championship Singles—First Round

Helen Pedersen, Santa Monica, Calif., won from Sophia Nieworth, Newark, by default.

Anne Dyer, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Betty Rhodes, Trenton, 8—6, 6—4.

Mercedes Madden, Brookline, Mass., defeated Dorothy Boyd, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—2, 6—2.

Elizabeth Townsend, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Elizabeth Pearson, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 9—7, 3—6, 7—5.

Priscilla Merwin, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Mary Morrill, Dedham, Mass., 6—2, 6—4.

Helen Bernhard, New York, defeated Nina Hawley, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—0, 6—0.

Jane Willis, Friends Select, defeated Matilda Fassit, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 8—6, 6—2.

Emily Wallace, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Louise Stern, Philmont, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

May Hope-Doeg, Santa Monica, won from Eleanor Colston, Baltimore, by default.

Sally Childress, Scarsdale, N. Y., defeated Josephine Kendig, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—0, 6—2.

Cecil McLaren, Glendale, Ohio, defeated Betty Shellenberger, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—0, 6—1.

Donalda Gillingham, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Cynthia Wetherill, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—3, 6—2.

Helen L. Grawn, Grosse Pointe, Mich., defeated Faith Bickford, Newbury, N. Y., 6—1, 6—1.

Hops Knowles, Great Neck, L. I., defeated Beatrice Churchman, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 8—1, 6—2.

Patricia J. Kilmartin, Miami Beach, won from Sally Scammell, Trenton, by default.

Second Round

Millicent Hirsh, New York, defeated Virginia Rodgers, Washington, 6—2, 6—0.

Virginia Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, defeated Catherine Bogan, Darby, Penna., 6—0, 6—3.

Miss Merwin defeated Miss Bernhard, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Doeg defeated Miss Childress, 6—4, 6—1.

Ariel Stout, Seattle, Wash., defeated Mary Townsend, Merion, 6—1, 6—2.

Elizabeth Disston, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Patsy Rauterburg, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—0, 6—3.

Frances B. Bancroft, Wilmington, defeated Virginia Merriweather, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—0, 6—2.

Sylvia Hatch, Winchester, Mass., defeated Patricia Cummings, Westfield, N. J., 6—1, 6—3.

Women's Middle States Singles
First Round

Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Texas, defeated Mrs. Boulton Earnshaw, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round

Mrs. Garet Anderson, Richmond, won from Gay Fitzpatrick, Germantown, by default.

Cecile Bowes, Cynwyd, Penna., defeated Laura Pittinger, Germantown, 6—4, 6—2.

Lois Sheldon, Allentown, Penna., won from Mrs. R. Sall, Ventnor, N. J., by default.

Charlotte U. Darling, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Hepsa Humphrey, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—0, 6—2.

Poland Defeats Greece

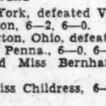
WARSAW, Sept 4 (AP)—Poland eliminated Greece, 3 to 0, in the 1935 Davis Cup eliminations Saturday. Tarlowska and Bratek earned the deciding point by defeating Zachos and Stalios, 7—5, 6—1, 6—1 in doubles. Friday, Hebda defeated Stalios, 6—3, 6—0, 7—5, and Tloczynski defeated Zachos, 6—1, 6—0, 6—2.

Goodwin Wins at Arcola

PARAMUS, N. J., Sept. 4 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., who began winning golf tournaments as a boy, added his name to the list of holders of the Arcola invitation cup, Saturday, by defeating R. A. Jones Jr., 3 and 1, in the final round of the sixteenth annual Arcola invitation.

Boston Events
TONIGHT

Movies



KEITH'S — Ann Harding in "The Fountain," adapted from Charles Morgan's novel. Also a short technicolor feature, "La Cucaracha"—a new experiment in color, music and dancing, featuring a Hungarian star. Steffi Duna. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—Thelma Todd and Jack LaRue in a newspaper-mystery story, "Take the Stand." 11:22 a. m., 1:54, 4:26, 6:58, 9:30. Also Adolphe Menjou as a theatrical producer and Doris Kenyon as a temperamental star in "The Human Side."

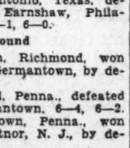
ORPHEUM — Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island," with Jackie Cooper as Jim Hawkins and Wallace Beery as Long John Silver. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Harold Lloyd in "The Cat's Paw," a Clarence Budington Kelland story. Fenway at 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount at 9:19 a. m., 12:19, 3:19, 6:19, 9:19. Also Rosemary Ames in "Pursued."

METROPOLITAN — Gary Cooper, Carole Lombard and Shirley Temple in "Now and Forever." "Stoppe Thiefe," stage revue. Sevitzky's orchestra back from vacation. 10:30 a. m., 12:55, 3:20, 5:40, 8:10, 10:40.

STATE—"The Affairs of Cellini," with Fredric March, Constance Bennett, Fay Wray and Frank Morgan. 12:55, 3:10, 5:25, 7:35, 9:50.

UPTOWN—Leslie Howard in "Of Human Bondage." 2:21, 5, 7:38, 10:18. Also Edna May Oliver and James Gleason in "Murder on the Blackboard."



MODERN — "She Loves Me Not." The hilarious stage comedy adapted to the screen, with Bing Crosby and Miriam Hopkins. This is the film which contains the song "Love in Bloom." 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:30.

FINE ARTS — "Rome Express," with Conrad Veidt. 2:35, 5:35, 8:40. Also "Trapese," with Anna Sten.

Other Events

"GENESIS"—Negro group of ERA Civic Theater, with ERA orchestra and ERA chorus, gives second performance of this interesting production—written entirely by ERA workers. Admission free. Williams Municipal Building, Shawmut Avenue and West Brookline Street. 8.

TOMORROW

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Outdoor concert. Parkman Bandstand, on the Common. Noon to 1:30.

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA—78 Gainsboro Street. 3 to 5.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Gothic Art," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table
What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-333m	890kc-WEEI-337m	1330kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Blue Room Echoes,	Baseball game.....	Organ recital from
5:15	Recital program.....	string ensemble..	"Once Upon Time"	local studio.....
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	The Tattered Man.	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Nursery Rhymes...	Yankee Singers....	Tennis summaries.
6:00	NBC soloist; orch.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers" sk..
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music..	Scores; news review	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features.....	Features; news....	Merry-Go-Round .	Dramatic sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Political talk.....	CBS dance music..
7:00	Sketch; news; music..	NBC piano duo....	Political talk.....	Baseball news.....
7:15	"Joe and Batesee"....	Gene and Glenn...	Political talk.....	Dornan Brothers..
7:30	Government talks.....	After Dinner Revue	Political talk.....	Market Outlook...
7:45	Frank Buck.....	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Jacobsen Ensemble
8:00	"Crime Club"; net-	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra of
8:15	work dramatic sketch	chestra; soloist...	Lace"; musicale..	Unemployed Mu-
8:30	NBC Symphony Orch.,	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	sicians; forty-
8:45	Frank Black, cond...	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists.....	piece band.....
9:00	Musical Memories with	ERA Civic Orch-	CBS piano team..	Local dance music.
9:15	Edgar Guest.....	estra concert....	Troopers Orchestra	Organ; soloist....
9:30	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt;	"Old Man's Folly,"	Himber Orchestra;	Melody Cruisers...
9:45	Robison Orchestra...	network sketch...	Joey Nash, tenor.	Baseball; news....
10:00	"Silver Candlestick,"	"The Count of	Hugh Connor and	George Givot; so-
10:15	comedy sketch.....	Luxemb'rg," with	his orchestra.....	loist; orchestra...
10:30	"Tim and Irene's Sky	soloists, players	Local dance music.	Melodie Strings,
10:45	Road Show"; variety	and orchestra....	Rhymester; scores.	from Toronto....
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; talks..	News Service.....	CBS dance music.
11:15	Voice of Romance.....	NBC dance music.	CBS dance music..	Sign off.....
11:30	Rudy Vallee and his	Carl Hoff and his	The Party Issues..	.....
11:45	orchestra	orchestra	CBS dance music..	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in a Balcony"; vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
2:15 WNAC, Consumers' Council of Massachusetts report.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Pittsburgh game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Eric Delamarter, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
5:00 WEEI, Herbert Hoover and Irvin S. Cobb, speaking at Community Welfare luncheon in Los Angeles.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities: soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Motion Picture Producers' and Distributors' Association program.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight," with Fred Allen; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Mickey Cochrane on the Pennant race," baseball talk.
9:15 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.
9:30 WBZ, "First America's Cup Races," historical dramatic sketch.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Dennis King, songs and readings; Louis Katzman's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Pat Barnes, master of ceremonies.
10:00 WNAC, Programs to and from Byrd expedition at Little America.
10:30 WEEI, "The Other Americas," Edward L. Tomlinson, talk and sketch.
10:30 WAAB, "Crusade Against Crime," network dramatic sketch.
11:30 WEEI, National Radio Forum: speaker from Washington, D. C.

East and West Polo Teams Practically Settled for Game

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Both the East and the West teams practically settled their lineups and staged their last hard practices for the series that begins next Saturday at Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, over the week-end, and though each will probably do a little light practice during the week, the winning teams on Saturday and Sunday will probably be the selections.

On Saturday, at Hitchcock Field, Meadow Brook, the West team, riding as a unit for the first time, encountered a strong Freebooter four, composed of Seymour Knox, Ivor and Gerald Balding, and Devereux Milburn, with Earle W. Hopping substituting for the latter after the third period. The winners rode with Eric C. Pedley at No. 1, followed by Cecil Smith, Aidan Roark, and Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., but at half time Boeseke went to No. 2, Smith to No. 3 and Roark back. The score was 13 to 11.

Sunday, in the regular Sunday game at Sands Point, Port Washington, the Whites, composed of three of the consistent winners of the earlier tryouts for the East team, Michael G. Phipps, James P. Mills and William Post 2d, with Winston F. C. Guest replacing Elbridge T. Gerry at No. 3, won from the Blues, with Gerry at No. 1, replacing Seymour W. Knox, and Earle A. S. Hopping, Stewart B. Iglehart, and Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., in their accustomed positions, by a score of 10 to 5. Guest played his position well, refraining from his old-time habit of dashing through on his own account, and feeding his forwards with accuracy. His long hitting helped much in this style of play, and he was always a factor in the result. The lineups and summaries:

Positions	West	Freebooters
No. 1	E. C. Pedley	S. H. Knox
2	E. M. Boeseke Jr.,	Cecil Smith
		Ivor Balding
3	Cecil Smith, Aidan Roark	Gerald Balding
Back	E. M. Boeseke Jr., Aidan Roark, Thomas Mather	Devereux Milburn, E. W. Hopping

Score—West 13, Freebooters 11. Goals—Smith 5, Pedley 4, Boeseke 3, Roark for West; Knox 4, G. Balding 3, Hopping 2, I. Balding, Milburn. Referee—Maj. Louis A. Beard. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and Malcolm Stevenson. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

Positions	Whites	Blues, Sands Point
No. 1	M. G. Phipps	E. T. Gerry
2	J. P. Mills	E. A. S. Hopping
3	W. F. C. Guest	S. B. Iglehart
Back	William Post 2d	R. E. Strawbridge Jr.

Score—Whites 10, Blues 5. Goals—Mills 4, Phipps 3, Post 2, Guest for Whites; Gerry 2, Strawbridge 2, Hopping for Blues. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Water colors and prints by William Blake; modern French paintings lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d. Drawings by Alexandre Jacovleff. On permanent exhibition: English, Irish and American silver; twelfth century Spanish chapel; Egyptian jewelry room.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11; admission 25c; music at 2:45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Turner's Liber Studiorium. American portraits, silver and furniture, seventeenth-eighteenth centuries. French and Italian drawings, eighteenth century, French paintings and drawings, nineteenth-twentieth centuries.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Roman mosaics, 650 dolls, including the Helen Draper Ayer collection; insects, ocean creatures.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—General exhibition of fine prints.

Cassen Galleries—General exhibitions.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—General print show.

Doll & Richards—Selected group of American paintings.

Grace Horne Galleries—The season in retrospect, an exhibition of selected works shown during the year.

Foster Brothers—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of old ship paintings, famous clippers, packets and whalers, also a group of hooked rugs.

Number Ten Gallery—Summer exhibition

Boston City Club—Exhibition of photographs by Franklin I. Jordan, Fellow of Photographic Society of Great Britain. Through Sept. 8.

Holman's Print Shop—Vanity Fair caricatures.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday; moderate southerly winds, becoming southwest or west.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, with rain tonight and in the north and east portions Wednesday; cooler in the west portion Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, with rain tonight; somewhat cooler Wednesday; mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday; somewhat cooler Wednesday.

Massachusetts: .Mostly cloudy, tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday and in the extreme west portion late tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southerly winds, becoming southwest or west, and partly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday, with rain over the north portion tonight.

Weather Outlook for the Week: North and Middle Atlantic States: Occasional local showers in northern border states first and middle portions of week; generally fair weather elsewhere, except for shower period about Thursday; warmer beginning of week northern portion; gradually rising temperature southern portion until Wednesday; cooler at end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	72	New Orleans.	72	90
Bermuda	80	86	New York ..	70	74
Chicago	56	70	Norfolk, Va..	70	78
Denver	50	76	Philadelphia.	72	74
Helena, Mont.	56	82	St. Louis ...	54	70
Jacksonville..	74	88	St. Paul	50	58
Kansas City..	52	62	San Francisco	56	66
Los Angeles..	64	84	Washington..	68	70
Miami, Fla...	84	88			

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight time, Sept. 4. B—Maximum, Sept. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:10 p. m., D. S. T.; height, 8.9 ft.
Wednesday, 9:45 p. m., D.S.T.; height, 7.9 ft.

Light all vehicles at 7:44 p. m.

Texas Wants Crime Bureau

The Texas chiefs of police and city marshals union has renewed its campaign for a state bureau of criminal identification.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. On account of the holiday, Monday's schedule is printed today.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE — Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1390kc-333m.

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO — Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE — Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

Iowa

SHENANDOAH—Sundays, Sept. 9 and 16, 6:45-7:00 p. m., KFNF, 890kc-337m.

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LEXINGTON — First Monday of each month, 7:30-8:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.

LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH — Wednesdays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY — Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

DETROIT — Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.

IRONWOOD — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

ROYAL OAK — Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS — Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.

VICKSBURG — Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU — Wednesdays and Thursdays, Sept. 5 and 6; Oct. 3 and 4; Oct. 31 and Nov. 1; Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI — Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS — Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO — Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KGDY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE — Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m

WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO — Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc-242m.

HOUSTON — Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.

SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 1290kc-232.4m.

WESLACO — Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc-238m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sunday, 6:30-6:45 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE — Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

Theaters

Stage Notes

Plays scheduled for early Boston production are the musical revue, "As Thousands Cheer," coming to the Shubert next Monday evening; "Spring Freshet," a new comedy by Owen Davis, to open at the Plymouth, Sept. 17; "Roberta," another Broadway success, due at the Colonial Sept. 24, and "Ah, Wilderness," the O'Neill sentimental romance with Mr. George M. Cohan in the leading rôle.

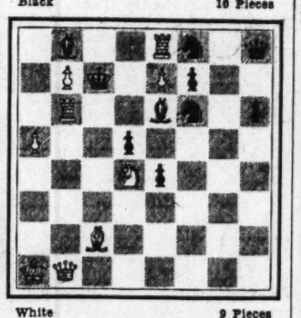
The Lake Shore Theater at Westford, Mass., nearing the close of its summer season, is celebrating Guest Week; admittance is free to all performances this week. The play is "The Family Upstairs."

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1649
By J. A. J. Smith

Black — 10 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Best two-mover, British Chess Magazine, January-June, 1934)

Problem No. 1650
By Peter Keirans

Black — 12 Pieces

White — 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Lettish National Tourney, 1930)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1647. R-K8

No. 1648. 1. Q-QB2 threat
2. R-B3ch
1. ——— Kt-B5 or RxP
2. Q-B8ch
1. ——— R-R6
2. Kt-K3ch
1. ——— R-Kt8
2. RxR
1. ——— KxKt
2. R-K3ch

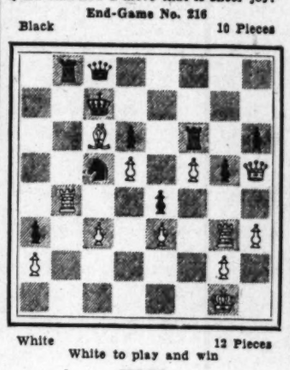
End-Game No. 215. White draws: 1 R-Q7ch, KxR; 2 QxPch, K-K3; 3 Q-B7ch, K-Q3; 4 Q-Q6ch, KxQ, stalemate.

End-Games

Napier's "Amenities and Background of Chess-Play" recalls many delightful games from the past. Among them is the Mason-Winawer game played at the Vienna Congress of 1882, from which the position below is taken. One of the prettiest moves of the combination comes on the fourth move. For the benefit of those who may not be sure of these moves, they are: 40 RxKtP, PxR; 41 Q-R7ch, Kt-Q3; 42 BxKt, Q-Kt. And now a move that is sheer joy!

End-Game No. 216

Black — 10 Pieces



White — 12 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

All of the games of the recent Alekhine-Bogoljubow match have been published in book form by David McKay Company, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Penna. The annotations are the work of Fred Reinfeld, co-author of "Chess Strategy and Tactics," and Reuben Fine, a former champion of the Western Chess Association, and tied with Reshevsky for the 1934 championship. The price is $1.25. Aside from the general excellence of the annotations, which are in the main thorough, competent, and not of the involved, encyclopedic, historical type that often confuses the student with a maze of variations, the typographical set-up of each page, with the moves actually played in bolder type, makes a favorable impression. There are also ample diagrams at critical points. The book may be obtained from Fred Reinfeld, 2285 Newbold Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Two new books by the same authors are announced for fall publication: "The Younger Generation in Chess" and "Dr. Lasker's Chess Career."

From the Syracuse tournament:

Third Round—Indian Defense
Queen's Gambit Declined

Denker White	Monticelli Black	Denker White	Monticelli Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 QxP	R-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	16 B-K3	Q-Kt4
3 P-K3	P-QKt3	17 PxBP	BxP
4 B-Q3	B-Kt2	18 QR-Kt	Q-R3
5 Castles	P-B4	19 P-B4	Q-R5
6 Q-K2	Kt-B3	20 R-Kt5	BxB
7 P-B3	B-K3	21 PxB	KR-Q
8 QKt-Q2	Q-B2	22 Kt-Kt5	P-QR3
9 P-K4	CastlesQR	23 R5R	PxR
10 PxP	PxP	24 Q-B5ch	R-Q3
11 B-R6	P-Q4	25 PxP	Kt-K2
12 BxBch	QxB	26 R-Bch	K-Kt2
13 P-QKt4	KKtxP	27 R-Ktch	K-R
14 KtxKt	PxKt	28 Q-K5	Resigns

Kashdan's score at Chicago was a surprise, but this does not mean that this loss to Denker is a low order of chess. On the contrary, once handicapped with questionable opening play, allowing his opponent too much of his own way in the center, he was never able to break the bind which soon translated itself into a strong positional attack, ably conducted.

Queen's Gambit

Denker White	Kashdan Black	Denker White	Kashdan Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 PxQP	QR-B
2 P-QB4	P-B3	23 QR-B	Q-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	24 PxKP	PxP
4 Kt-B3	PxP	25 Q-B3	B-R6
5 P-QR4	B-B4	26 R-QB2	B-Kt5
6 P-K3	Kt-B3	27 P-Kt5	BxP
7 BxP	Kt-QKt5	28 Q-R3	RxB(d)
8 Castles	P-K3	29 RxR	P-Kt4
9 Q-K2	QKt-Q4	30 QR-B	R-B
10 Kt-K5	B-Q3	31 QR-Q	B-Kt3
11 P-B3	KtxKt	32 R-B4	R-B6(e)
12 PxKt	Q-B2(a)	33 RxKtch	KxR
13 P-K4	B-Kt3	34 Q-R8ch	K-K2
14 B-B4	Kt-Q2(b)	35 R$_6$KB	Q-K
15 KtxB	RPxKt	36 QxPch	K-Q
16 P-K5	B-K2	37 R-R8	RxB
17 P-R5(c)	CastlesKR	38 Q-B6ch	K-Q2
18 P-Kt4	KR-Q	39 RxQ	KxR
19 B-K3	Kt-B	40 QxKPch	K-Q
20 P-B4	P-QB4	41 Q-Q6ch	K-B
21 P-B5	PxQP	42 P-K6	Resigns

(a) 12 . . . BxKt; 13 PxB, Kt-Q2; 14 P-K4, B-Kt3; 15 P-B4 is equally unpromising for Black.

(b) If 14 . . . Kt-R4, White's simplest is 15 KtxB and if KtxB; 16 KtxKt, BxKt; 17 P-K5 or 15 . . . PxKt; 16 BxB, QxB; 17 P-K5 and 18 P-B4, in each case with much the better game.

(c) The main object of this is to stop Kt-Kt3 and Q4. White's decided control of the center gives him an appreciable advantage, and throws Black's whole opening procedure into question.

(d) White threatens RxKt and BxP.

(e) White threatens R(Q)-KB and R-R4, to which Black has no adequate defense.

From the recent Zurich tournament:

Queen's Gambit Declined

Mueller White	Euwe Black	Mueller White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 Q-K2	Kt-B
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 K-B2	R-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-QR3	21 R-KR	Kt-Q2
4 PxP	PxP	22 R-R5	Kt-B3
5 B-B4	P-QB3	23 Kt-K5(a)	BxKt
6 P-K3	Kt-K2	24 QPxB	KtxR
7 B-Q3	B-B4	25 QxKt	Q-Kt3
8 KKt-K2	BxB	26 P-Kt3	Q-B4
9 QxB	Kt-Kt3	27 R-Q3	R-KB
10 B-Kt3	B-K3	28 Q-Q	R-K1
11 R-Q	Castles	29 Q-B2	Q-B4
12 Castles	Kt-Q3	30 R-Q2	P-KKt4
13 Kt-B	P-KB4	31 Q-Q3	PxP
14 Q-Q2	Kt-B3	32 KtPxP	R-Kt3
15 P-B3	Kt-R4	33 Kt-K3	Q-K2
16 Kt-Q3	KtxB	34 Kt-Q4	Q-R5ch
17 PxKt	B-Q3	Resigns	
18 P-B4	R-B3		

(a) This is the turning point. After the text Black wins the exchange. Nor is 23 RxBP, Q-Q2, and if 24 R-Kt5, Kt-Kt3ch; 25 K-Kt, RxR; 26 PxR, BxP with advantage to Black, or 25 K-B3, RxR; 26 PxR, R-K, which would suit Black even better, satisfactory. A retreat of the R is indicated, after which the outcome is problematic.

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Wood Leads Seeded Group Into Third Round of U.S. Tennis—Parker Beats Lott

Wet Courts Prevent Play Today in U. S. Tennis Singles

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 4 (AP)—The day's program of the national men's singles tennis championships today was postponed until tomorrow and the whole program moved back another day. An overnight rain made the courts unplayable.

The finals now will be played Monday, instead of Saturday as originally planned.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Sidney B. Wood Jr. led the way into the third round of the U. S. singles lawn-tennis championship yesterday at Forest Hills stadium, and four more of his seeded companions followed before rain put a stop to the second-round matches. Wood, seeded third, had a bye in the first round, and disposed of S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, of Harvard, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

The other seeded winners in the second round were R. Berkeley Bell, fourth who advanced as the result of a bye and a default by Donald M. Frame, also of Harvard, Frank A. Parker, sixth, who also profited by a bye and a default, by Edward W. Burns, Seventh Regiment; George M. Lott Jr., who defeated Marcus Hecht, on Saturday, after a hard five-set battle, and then won yesterday from Ernest H. Sutter, New Orleans, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3; and Gregory S. Mangin, with a bye and a victory over Ralph M. De Mott, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

Seven other matches were in progress when the rain interrupted them, with the most notable bringing Roderich Menzel in opposition to young Roland Longtin of Montreal, who staged such a brilliant performance as to threaten the survival of the Czechoslovakian star, as he won the first set, and carried Menzel to 20 games in the second. But Menzel won the third with five straight games, and led at 3—6, 11—9, 6—3, when play was called.

C. Gene Mako, the intercollegiate champion, displayed his finest tennis over the week-end, following his victory in the doubles at Rye on Saturday, with a straight-set victory over Burtz Boulware of Jacksonville, Fla., on Sunday in the first round, and then eliminated J. Gilbert Hall, the Orange expert, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3, ending in a light sprinkle which halted play soon afterward. Other second-round winners before the rain were Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, Yelverton, Garnett, Easthampton, and Robert L. Stanford, another Californian, who eliminated the Brazilian, A. J. B. de Menezes, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0.

In addition to the battle between Lott and Hecht on Saturday, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., second-seeded player, had a real struggle on his hands before he put out young Gilbert A. Hunt of Washington and Massachusetts Technology, runner-up in the intercollegiates, who made a fine stand with his unconventional style of play. But the Texan was too clever for him, and won at 6—3, 7—5, 6—4. Frederick J. Perry, defending champion, had an easy first-round victory on Saturday over Carl H. Schweikhardt, but his second-round match went over until today as he was waiting to play.

Two rounds of the United States veterans' championships were completed, with all but one of the seeded players surviving. Frederick C. Baggs, former titleholder, was compelled to withdraw after starting his second-round match with Fred H. Harris. The summary:

United States Men's Tennis Singles—First Round

Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok, Brooklyn, defeated Robert Murray, Montreal, 14—12, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

Clifford Sutter, New York, defeated Elmer J. Griffin, Forest Hills, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.

Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Ramsey Potts Jr., Memphis, 6—3, 6—1, 7—5.

Yelverton Garnett, East Hampton, L. I., defeated Charles R. Marks, Scotland, 6—0, 6—2, 6—4.

William Thompson, Brooklyn, defeated Giles Verstraten, New York, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1, 6—2.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Marcus Hecht, Union Springs, N. Y., 6—2, 10—8, 5—7, 4—6, 6—3.

Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Leonard Hartman, Far Rockaway, N. Y., 6—3, 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Arthur Hendrix, Lakeland, Fla., defeated Luis De Olivares, Washington, D. C., 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

E. W. Feibleman, New York, defeated Cedric A. Major, New York, 6—3, 7—5, 6—2.

Donald M. Lay, Bellerose, L. I., defeated William J. Clothier Jr., Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—0, 6—3.

Jack Talbot, Buckhills Falls, Penna., defeated Barclay A. Kingman, Orange, N. J., 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

Martyn Buxby, Fort Worth, defeated Hunt T. Dickinson, Locust Valley, L. I., 7—5, 6—4, 6—0.

Fred Perry, England, defeated Carl H. Schweikhardt, Forest Hills, 6—0, 6—1, 6—3.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Gilbert A. Hunt, Washington, D. C., 6—3, 7—5, 6—4.

Dr. Eugene McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated Dr. David O'Loughlin, Pittsburgh, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Donald Hawley, East Orange, N. J., 8—6, 6—4, 7—5.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Burtz Boulware, Jacksonville, Fla., 6—2, 6—1, 6—1.

John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Albert Law Jr., Jackson Heights, N. Y., 6—3, 6—1, 6—1.

Arthur W. Macpherson, New York, defeated C. Alphonso Smith, Charlottesville, Va., 2—6, 6—1, 8—6, 6—4.

Wilmer Hines, Chapel Hill, N. C., defeated Samuel B. Gilpin, Philadelphia, 8—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Richard K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., defeated Irving Pratt, New York, 8—6, 6—3, 10—8.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Lieut. James M. Farrin Jr., Edgewood, Md., 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

Thomas S. Flynn, Bayside, L. I., defeated Dr. Carl Fischer, Woodbury, N. J., 9—7, 6—8, 6—3, 7—5.

Herbert L. Bowman, New York, defeated Dr. Robert A. Millen, New York, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1.

William McMartin Jr., New York, defeated Fred K. C. Anderson, New York, 6—4, 6—1, 2—6, 6—4.

Second Round

Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., defeated Bernard Friedman, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, won from Donald M. Frame, New York, by default.

Garnett defeated Thompson, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

Lott defeated Ernest Sutter, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3.

Mako defeated Hall, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, Forest Hills, 6—2, 5—4, 6—4.

Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., won from Edward W. Burns, New York, by default.

Robert L. Stanford, Glendale, Calif., defeated Adolpho Justo B. de Menezes, Brazil, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Ralph M. De Mott, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

Hack Wilson Released

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4 (AP)—Hack Wilson, once the mightiest right-handed hitter in the National League, has been released, the Philadelphia National League Club announced today. Harvey Hendrick, outfielder and pinch hitter, and Cy Malis, pitcher, also were released. Wilson lasted less than a month with the Phillies, having been signed Aug. 10. He was given a chance to play regularly but he failed to hit and finally was kept on the bench. Hendricks had been with the Phils all season, coming from the Chicago Cubs as part payment for Chuck Klein. Malis is a Philadelphian and it was the second trial the Phillies had given him.

Frankie Parker And Miss Stammers Win In Eastern Finals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 4—The younger generation, both of men and women, dominated the finals in the eastern lawn tennis championships at Westchester Country Club, over the week-end. On Saturday, Katherine E. Stammers, the English left-hander, won the women's singles, defeating Freda James, also of England, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4. It was a driving duel throughout with the winner having more power, except in the second set, when her control was faulty. Miss James fought with a more varied style and a better change of pace, but the hammering she received from her opponent finally tipped the scale in the final set, after she had pulled up to 4-all from 1—4.

The men's doubles followed the women's singles Saturday, and here the young team from the Pacific coast, C. Gene Mako, the intercollegiate champion, and J. Donald Budge, emerged victors over Jack P. Tidball and John McDiarmid, 7—5, 8—6, 6—3. Then the women's doubles found the singles finalists arrayed on the same side of the net, and they eliminated that veteran of many doubles championships, Elizabeth M. Ryan, paired with Dorothy B. Andrus, 6—3, 6—3.

But it was on Sunday that the greatest triumph of the younger generation occurred. Frank A. Parker, the Lawrenceville schoolboy, displayed the finest tennis of his career, and definitely aligned himself as Davis Cup material by a stalwart uphill fight against George M. Lott Jr. to win the men's singles final at 3—6, 7—5, 6—2, 8—6.

Greater steadiness, and an ability to improve his opportunities when Lott showed traces of weakening, accounted for the victory of the young pupil of Mercer Beasley. Lott played magnificent tennis most of the time, but could not maintain his pace when the long rallies resulting from the steady returns of Parker told on his endufance, toward the end of each set. Only at the start was Lott able to utilize his full power, and this gave him the first set and a lead of 3—2 in the fourth, when he scored a break through the service of Parker.

Parker's service played an unexpected part in his victory, as he utilized it with great effect, scoring many aces. Lott was unable to capitalize his as well, and in the later sets Parker had small difficulty with it. But it was the tendency of Lott to weaken in the later games that really caused his defeat. After winning the first set he held his own to 5-all in the second, to lose the next two games without scoring a single point.

In the third set also, after Lott was carried to deuce four times before he could win the fourth game, he dropped the next four with only one point to his credit, when an attempted placement by Parker struck the net. Similarly, in the final set, another long deuce game went to Lott on a break to place him at 6—5, but again he weakened to drop the next two games with only one placement to his credit, and though he stalled off the winning point by fine play twice in the next game, a final passing placement by Parker ended the struggle. The summary:

Eastern Grass-Court Tennis Championships

Women's Singles—Final Round

Katherine E. Stammers, St. Albans, Herts, England, defeated Freda James, England, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Women's Dougles—Final Round

Miss Stammers and Miss James defeated Elizabeth M. Ryan and Dorothy B. Andrus, 6—3, 6—3.

Men's Singles—Final Round

Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2, 8—6.

Men's Doubles—Final Round

C. Gene Mako and J. Donald Budge defeated Jack T. Tidball and John McDiarmid, 7—5, 8—6, 6—3.

Giants' Trip Successful; Tigers Ready to Return

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	84	44	.656
New York	80	51	.611
Cleveland	67	60	.528
Boston	67	63	.515
St. Louis	59	68	.465
Washington	57	70	.449
Philadelphia	52	72	.419
Chicago	45	83	.352

Results Sept. 1

Philadelphia 8, Boston 7.
Washington 5, New York 1.
Detroit 6, Cleveland 4.
Only games.

Results Sept. 2

Boston 2, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 9, New York 3.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 4.
Cleveland 1, Detroit 0.

Results Sept. 3

Boston 6, Washington 3.
New York 11, Philadelphia 7.
Philadelphia 10, New York 3.
Cleveland 9, St. Louis 5.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 4.
Only games.

That final eastern invasion of the year—it was supposed to either "make or break" them—proved highly successful to the Detroit Tigers. They are still at the top of the American League baseball race and closing in on the 1934 pennant. It is only a matter of days before they will clinch it. They return home tomorrow.

Schoolboy Rowe was the star of the trip into the east that saw Mickey Cochrane's club win three out of five in New York, three out of four in Boston, split four games with Washington and take three out of four from Philadelphia. It is unfortunate that the only defeat in Philadelphia should be charged to Rowe, who had previously won 16 consecutive games and needed only one more to break the all-time American League record. However, he still holds it jointly with Joe Wood, Walter Johnson and Bob Grove.

Meanwhile, the Yankees, who are 5½ games in back of the Tigers, refuse to be counted out of the race. New York fans insist that the leaders still have time to crack. This is not likely, however. In fact, the only problem facing Manager Cochrane as he pilots his club over the remaining weeks of the campaign and into the World Series is overconfidence. More than one club has bowed before this master.

Mel Harder slowed down the Tigers on Sunday. He shut them out, 1 to 0, with two hits. Only two Detroiters reached second base and only one went as far as third. Any pitcher who can hold that pack of fighting Tigers to a pair of hits has more on the ball than just the cover.

Vernon Gomez of the Yankees won his twenty-fourth game yesterday at Yankee Stadium. It was his tenth straight.

The Washington Senators have lost their manager, Joe Cronin, for the rest of the season. He was injured in the eighth inning of the first game of a doubleheader against Boston yesterday. These same Senators were leading the race this time last year. Today they are battling to hold sixth place.

Wes Ferrell won another game for the Red Sox yesterday. He now has 13 victories and only three defeats, which establishes him as one of the most effective pitchers in the league.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	81	47	.633
Chicago	75	53	.586
St. Louis	75	53	.586
Boston	67	61	.523
Pittsburgh	62	66	.484
Brooklyn	55	72	.433
Philadelphia	47	77	.379
Cincinnati	47	81	.367

Results Sept. 1

New York 4, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 1.
Only games.

Results Sept. 2

Boston 11, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 12, Boston 0.
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 11, Cincinnati 4.
Brooklyn 7, New York 3.
Only games.

Results Sept. 3

Boston 1, Brooklyn 0.
Boston 4, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 12, St. Louis 2.
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 5.
Chicago 6, Cincinnati 3.
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 4.
Only games.

Enjoying a lead of five full games Bill Terry's New York Giants move into the Polo Grounds tomorrow for a long home stand that should clinch their second straight National League championship and the right to meet the American pennant winner, probably Detroit, in the coming World Series.

The Giants have passed the test. Their last trip into the western section of the circuit was a success. They were stopped by the excellent pitching of Lon Warneke and Bill Lee at Chicago, averaging only 3 2-3 hits and one run per game. But with the exception of this Chicago series, the club played good ball in the West. Terry saw his team win three out of five in Pittsburgh, three out of four in Cincinnati and two cut of three in St. Louis.

The Giants claim they actually won the pennant right in St. Louis on Aug. 23. On that day they defeated young Paul Dean for the first time this year, and after he had beaten them on four successive trys. Joe Moore's homer in the ninth inning decided, breaking the spell the Dean brothers had held over the league leaders since the beginning of the race.

If the Cardinals had won that game they would have moved into second place with renewed confidence and been within striking distance of the Giants. But the champions won and have fought off every challenge since. Terry's next problem is the World Series, and at the present moment it looks like a real problem.

Little "Rabbit" Maranville was welcomed back to Boston baseball on Sunday between games of a doubleheader at Braves Field. It was a day that will long be remembered in this city. Headed by President John A. Heydler of the National League, who came over from New York especially for that day, a sizable group of prominent state and city officials as well as about 22,000 fans, were present to give the popular veteran a great hand. He was showered with gifts, after which his team mates split a doubleheader with the Phillies.

On Monday the Tribe took two games from the Brooklyn Dodgers and tightened their grip on fourth place in the standing.

Canadian Seniors Open Golf Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 4—The seventeenth annual Canadian seniors' golf tournament opened at the Royal Montreal Club on Monday when the 18-hole foursome handicap was played, and it will continue all week. On Tuesday and Wednesday the 36-hole competition for the title will be played while on Thursday and Friday the international team matches against the United States and Canada will be the big events. On Saturday the North American senior's championship will be decided. The foursome resulted in a three-cornered tie which will be played off later in the week. The leading scores were:

H. A. Lovett and A. Vollyer, Royal Montreal	87 13-74
J. I. Rankin, Beaconsfield, and A. G. Donaldson, Mississauma	83 9-74
C. E. Sanders and C. B. Robin, Royal Montreal	89 15-74
G. S. Lyon, Lambton, and W. H. Despard, Rosedale	84 9-75
M. L. Robinson, Lambton, and R. M. Gray, Rosedale	82 7-75
Dr. W. J. Brown and Dr. S. Thompson, London	89 14-75
C. A. P. Powis and A. S. Levy, Hamilton	97 22-75
J. D. Fraser and John Rennie, Rosedale	85 9-76
A. A. and W. C. Hodgson, Royal Montreal	94 17-17

Roseland (N. J.) Team Wins

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Roseland (N. J.) Gun Club five-man team cracked 474 targets to win the team title Sunday in the north-south skeet championships. Frank R. Kelly, West Orange, N. J., blasted his way to the individual championship. Paced by Kelly's brilliant total of 98, the Roseland quintet defeated the Loantaka team of Morris Plains, N. J., by a margin of two targets. Mrs. R. A. Fletcher of Westford, Mass., won the handicap shoot by the toss of a coin after two extra shoot-offs with P. Conway of the Loantaka team. Henry Hall of Baltimore and D. C. Abell, Washington, failed to decide a winner.

Sporting Around the Hub

NORTHEASTERN, Boston University and Boston College are the local colleges to start their football seasons of 1934 today with candidates reporting to their head coaches. Tufts will be the last to get under way as its candidates will not report until Sept. 24. Harvard's candidates will report to Head Coach Eddie Casey Sept. 15. Pat Hanley is starting his first year at Boston University and it is expected that he will raise the Terriers in the ranks of New England college football. Al McCoy, after spending last year in building a foundation, is expected to turn out a good team at the "Y" college this fall.

The Boston Bowling Green Club defeated Smithfield Club of Pawtucket, R. I., in their interclub match at Franklin Field, Saturday, 79 to 67.

Competitors in the United States amateur golf championship tournament which is scheduled to get under way at The Country Club links, Clyde Park, next Monday, are already assembling there and trying out the course on which the successor to George T. Dunlap Jr. is to be crowned a week from Saturday and it may be that Dunlap will be recrowned.

Leo Diegel, Willie Kline, Dave Hackney, Bob Crowley, Jack Curley and Jack Perkins are among the recent aspirants filing entries with Gus White for the Eastern open golf championship at Sandy Burr, Sept. 21 to 23.

Dr. Samuel P. Hayes Jr. of South Hadley won his third New England public parks tennis title in as many years, defeating Don Martin of West Newton in the final at Springfield yesterday, 6—1, 1—6, 6—3.

Boston's baseball public received "Rabbit" Maranville like a conquering hero on Sunday at Braves Field. Many prominent state and city officials were present and also John A. Heydler, president of the National League. Mr. Heydler spoke to the fans and emphasized Maranville's value to the game of baseball, expressing the hope that the little fellow would be back in the lineup again next season as good as ever. Judge Fuchs, president of the Braves, gave "Rabbit" a handsome silver tea service. The Knot Hole Gang remembered him with a useful gift, as did Mayor Hagen of Somerville. There were also other remembrances from individuals who did not wish their names made public. Maranville probably realized, for the first time, how highly he is regarded by Boston fans and how much he has been missed.

May Looney Wins Long Swim

TORONTO, Sept. 4 (AP)—Forging to the front soon after the start, May Looney of Warren, Ohio, won the Canadian national exhibition five-mile swim for women Saturday and earned first prize money of $2000. Sweeping into the lead before the first half-mile was finished, the Ohioan never faltered as she covered the five-mile course in 2h. 28m. 30s. to defeat Janet Sheather of Port Credit, Ont., by 150 yards and Charlotte Acres of Vancouver by 250 yards. Miss Sheather, recent winner of the Chicago Marathon, completed the course in 2h. 33m. to earn prize money of $1000. Miss Acres was clocked in 2h. 35m. 24s. in taking third prize of $500. Eva Bein of New York was the fourth to finish followed by Ruth Downing, Toronto, and Mona Looney.

New Pikes Peak Record

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 4 (AP)—Louis Unser of Colorado Springs, driving his Schultz Special, topped all records when he covered the 12-mile Pikes Peak course in 16m. 1¼s., unofficial timing. The previous record was 16m. 47¼s., set in 1932 by Glen Schultz of Colorado Springs in another Schultz Special.

Pirie Wins Canadian Title

TORONTO, Sept. 4 (AP)—Bob Pirie of Toronto won the two-mile swimming championship of Canada and the Barker Gold Trophy Saturday. His time was 30m. 39s. Harry Tresnack of New York was second in 53m. 59s., and Pete Barko of New York third in 56m. 40s.

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JEAN GOURLAY, L.R.A.M., L.G.S.M. (Eloc.) (GOLD MEDALLIST) Receives pupils for Elocution, Voice Production, Diction and Delivery for Public Speaking. (Private lessons—Children and Adults). DRAMATIC CLASSES NOW FORMING Recent successful pupils in the L.R.A.M., L.G.S.M. and A.L.C.M. Examinations. Wigmore Hall Studios. Letters: 215 Maida Vale, London, W. 9. Tele.: Maida Vale 2030.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, Kensington, 12, Bassett Road, W. 10—First-floor, self-contained balcony flat in superior house; 4 large rooms and good bathroom, constant hot water, electric power, 1d. unit; newly decorated; rent £100 per annum; garage if required. Also Garden, self-contained flat, 4 large rooms and good bathroom, electric power, 1d. unit; newly decorated; rent £80 per annum; garage if required. Address as above. Keys at UNIVERSAL AGENCY, 10, Queens Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.

LONDON, Streatham—Unfurnished charming flat; 2 rooms, kitchenette; electric light, gas, own meter; use bath. 23 Kempshott Rd. S. W. 16

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LONDON, HURLINGHAM—Unfurnished modern, luxury-type flat; ground floor; view of river and garden; 5 rooms, kitchen, bath and lounge hall; available once; 2½ years or longer. Phone for appointment Putney 6909 or write owner, 37 Rivermead Court, Hurlingham, S. W. 6.

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SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit selling beautiful 21-folder $1 assortment; also gift wrappings; experience unnecessary; request samples. BLUEBIRD STUDIOS, Dept. C81, Fitchburg, Mass.

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WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate Newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear. Bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed. Samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. E-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Land and Estate Agents, Surveyors and Valuers
3A Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, W. 1
Telephone Langham 1095 (2 lines)
AGENTS FOR TOWN HOUSES AND FLATS
In association with
CLEMENT NICHOLLS
87 Regent Street, Piccadilly, W. 1
Telephone Regent 5686 (2 lines)
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RYAN and RYAN
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Special attention Rent collection and management

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Est. 1820 Telephone Maida Vale 7144
E. BROWN & SON, Builders and Decorators
Oxford House, 2 Oxford Rd., Kilburn, London, N. W. 6

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LONDON—ONE-ROOM FLATLETS with modern kitchenettes, each with 'phone and every convenience, new furniture and decorations, double accommodation; 31/-, 37/6, 39/6; resident housekeeper and porter. 109 Elgin Avenue, W. 9. Abercorn 4481.

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BROADWOOD Boudoir Grand Piano, good condition, cost £250; no reasonable offer refused. SMITH, 301 Fulham Rd., London, S. W. 10.

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CASTELNAU GARDENS, Barnes — Gentlewoman seeks another to share her home; would suit business woman as convenient for access West End, etc. Tel. Riverside 0149. Box M-2778, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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WINDERMERE 4 miles, attractive furnished country cottage and garden to let. Apply Box M-2774, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollen are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken. Members of the British Launderer's Research Association.

THE CROWN LAUNDRY
RIGAULT ROAD, FULHAM, S. W.
Soft water and pure soap used. Moderate prices. Mending done. Collection all parts. TELEPHONE PUTNEY 0127

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ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied; driving instruction and insurances arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2070

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LONDON—Commodious first-class premises at 130 Regent Street; nearly two thousand square feet; suitable for office or showroom; might be sub-divided. Apply Box M-2752, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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AN OPPORTUNITY arises for those who are at present under the necessity of using spectacles to consult Mr. N. Bryan-Jones, F.B.O.A., F. I. O., consulting optician, either at his own rooms or by appointment in London and elsewhere. Enquiries are invited at "Meadowcroft," Beach Rd., Littlehampton. Tel. 395.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, 21 Orsett Terrace, W. 2—Under new management; comfortable bed-sitting room and breakfast 6/6, weekly from 27/6.

PERIVALE, Middlesex (35 mins. London)—Comfortable home offered paying guest; suit lady; moderate. Box M-2773, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON—F. G. MUKLE, Music-Roll Manufacturer for all Piano-Players and Repairer. 47 Airedale Ave. W. 4 Tel. Shepherds Bush 1568.

POST VACANT

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Friary Street, Derby, invites applications for the post of organist; two-manual pipe organ. Apply CLERK.

WANTED—1st September; married couple, cook and gardener; to live in; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. GANDY, Hyning, near Kendal, Westmorland.

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ADVERTISER, with some experience, seeks post as saleswoman in London; knowledge bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting. COWLEY, 28 Alma Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.

ADVERTISER with long office experience seeks similar position anywhere, or rent collecting. HARRY HALE, 75 St. Albans Road, Watford.

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LADY seeks post as bookkeeper; good experience commercial and legal offices, estate and trust accounts, banking, etc. Box M-2777, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MARRIED man, age 37, requires situation; 18 years office—bookkeeping, cashiering, etc.; willing to go as secretary-chauffeur; go anywhere; with Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-2769, 2 Adelphi Terrace London, W. C. 2.

NURSERY nurse, trained at Princess Christian College, Manchester, desires post, with Christian Scientists preferred; salary £52. WATTS, 30 Stephens Road, Withington, Manchester.

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FULL SECRETARIAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff, dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, BAYSWATER—Comfortably furnished quiet bed-sitting rooms; moderate rents; breakfasts optional; also first floor flatlet (bed-sitting room and kitchen) from £1.1. Bayswater 2576. Misses EVANS and LIVESAY, 39 Colville Terrace, W. 11.

LONDON, S. W. 5—At 17 Bramham Gardens (Flaxman 0059) and 4 Courtfield Gardens (Frobisher 4693), comfortable bed-sitting rooms with breakfast; other meals optional. From 25/- single.

LONDON—Two furnished rooms, parquet floors, balcony, on first floor; also large room on third; service and breakfast; other meals if desired. MISS HART, 20 Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5. Flaxman 1063.

LONDON, Kensington—7 Collingham Road, off Cromwell Road, S. W. 5, Frobisher 4445; unfurnished large sitting room and bedroom, newly decorated; gas fire, ring; electric light and service; also divan bed-sitting rooms; quiet, refined atmosphere; meals optional from 30/-.

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LONDON, W. 8—Furnished and unfurnished; gas fires, constant hot water; meals and attendance optional, moderate. 31 Campden Grove.

LONDON, BAYSWATER—Comfortably furnished divan sitting rooms; hot, cold water all rooms; 4 bathrooms; terms from 30/- inclusive breakfast, baths, etc.; other meals optional. 16 Queensborough Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2

YORKSHIRE-BRADFORD—Furnished flatlets with or without service from 12/-6 weekly. MISS FLEMING, 8 Eldon Pl. Telephone 7454.

LONDON—Just opened, beautifully appointed divan rooms; hot and cold basins; P. O. phones; bedside lamps; 26/- to 2½ gns.; catering as desired. 18 Clanricarde Gdns., Bayswater Rd., W.2.

LONDON, most central position; divan sitting-rooms, hot and cold water; breakfast, light and service; moderate terms; single and double. 4 Birchington Road, W. Hampstead, N. W. 6. Phone 2701 Maida Vale.

ROOMS WANTED

LADY (worker) would appreciate "pied-à-terre" in town early October, furnished or unfurnished, central, moderate terms. Box M-2772, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON—Attractive suites and bed-sitting rooms; service, catering; every convenience. 13 Half Moon St., W. 1. Tel. Mayfair 0678.

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS
Ask for approval sheets. H. WATKINS, 80, Leicester Rd., East Finchley, London, N. 2

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THE OAK LOUNGE
The Broadway, Muswell Hill, London, N. 10
—LUNCHEONS A SPECIALITY—
Homemade Cakes—Teas

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

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Upper Montague Street
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Adjoining British Museum, few minutes tubes, buses, railway stations; constant hot and cold water, central heating; terms from 6/6, room, full breakfast, bath, light, attendance; night porter.
Telegrams: "Abbotell-Westcent, London"

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Comfortable House, south aspect; good cooking, running hot and cold water; 1st-class staff; fr. 2 gns.; partial Padd. 1706.

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Large arm chairs. Central heating. Hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms. From 2½ gns. a week.

AT DUDLEY COURT, 13 Inverness Terrace, London, W. 2 (convenient Christian Science churches), comfortably furnished bed sitting rooms, running hot and cold water, gas fires; bed, bath, breakfast 6/6, from 27/6 weekly.

BEAULIEU PRIVATE HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25
Phone Livingstone 2262
Beautifully situated, 400 feet above sea level; 14½ acres of grounds; sports and flower gardens, billiards; easy access to City and West End. Central heating, gas fires in all bedrooms.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL, Cantelupe Road — Moderate terms; near shops, golf station, 2 minutes sea; opposite Christian Science church.

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BOURNEMOUTH, THE SUNCLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
East Cliff, uninterrupted sea views wholeway; near church, Cliff lift, pier, amusements; recently refurnished and decorated; lift all floors; sunshine day and night in sun lounge free, hot sea water baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms, lock-up and open garage in grounds, private, self-contained suites, or board residence; separate tables, excellent cooking and food; terms moderate; suites by arrangement. Tel 930. Grams Sunclif Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH
Derby Rd. WIMBLEDON HALL
4 mins.: Christian Science church; ideal situation. Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; fine range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 3½ gns S. M. HOREPOOL.

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Every modern comfort. Best English food and cooking. Hard Court Garages MR and MRS. FREDERICK BLAMEY will welcome you

BOURNEMOUTH SOUTH MOUNT, Priory Rd.—Private hotel, 3 minutes pier, gardens, pavilion; bedrooms hot and cold water; garage; from 3 gns.; private suites available winter and spring; reduced winter terms. Tel. 840.

BOURNEMOUTH "Beltana" 7 Southern Rd.—Cheerful guest house, bracing spot, close sea; light, airy rooms; liberal table; resident proprietors; from 2 gns. weekly. Write tariff.

BOURNEMOUTH — MANOR ROAD, EAST CLIFF—GLENCAIRN MANOR—One min. sea, tram and Christian Science church; every modern convenience; garage; from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, "KELHAM"—Private hotel conveniently and pleasantly situated near sea; from 45/- week. JONES, Walmole Rd. Boscombe

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH, Burnbrae Guest House —Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; tennis; beach hut. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset, Station. Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 38.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 3½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH, Tel. 56461.

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EARL'S COURT HOTEL
Accommodation 60; 3 min. sea front; private tennis, putting greens, 3 acres beautiful gardens and own private pine wood; inclusive weekly terms 3½ gns.; illustrated brochure from Director.

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FALCHEHAM HOUSE, Felpham, Sussex—Guest house, luncheons, teas, home-made cakes, sweets, etc.; Ashdowne. Tel. Bognor Regis 321

FOWEY, CORNWALL— Green Bank Hotel. Fowey's newest guest house; charming situation overlooking harbour and sea; garage one minute; excellent cuisine. Write for tariff, J. P. CROWLEY.

ENGLAND (Continued)

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MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, many with hot and cold water. Faultless Service. The whole set in an atmosphere of friendliness and sociability that creates contentment and happiness for guests whose individual requirements are the especial care of the Resident Directors.
Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine
Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a
SUNSHINE RECORD
The Hotel is Central for everywhere. Sea, Shops, Theatres, etc.
Inclusive terms and NO EXTRAS whatsoever. From 3 and 4 gns. per week according to season.

HANTS., Knollwood House, Farnborough—First-class private hotel, beautiful grounds; nr. Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

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LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 5239

LONDON, Ilchester Hall, 43 Holland Park, W. 11—Situated in quiet thoroughfare close to Tube Station; terms 2½ to 4 gns per week Phone Park 0670.

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Everything for Comfort. Service of the latest. Cuisine of the best.
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Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.
Quite near Christian Science church.
Quiet assured Day and Night.
En Pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath 7/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616 Tariff from Resident Proprietor Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON
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51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre. Hot and Cold and Gas Fires in every room Readers of this paper welcomed. Bed and Breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6. Residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 42/-. Resident proprietors.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence, electric light, central heating, garden, garage 55, 57 59 Osborne Road. Telephone 906 Jesmond.

SEVENOAKS—Comfortable house; 4 minutes station; separate tables; excellent cuisine; central heating; running water; inclusive terms 3½ guineas. MRS. ADAMS, Heathfield Private Hotel. Phone 994.

SOUTHPORT, Clifton Hotel, Promenade. Fully equipped. Electric lift. Orchestra. Tennis. Golf. Bathing. Garage. Telephone 4141 Grams "Marine."

SOUTHPORT, Dunrowan Private Hotel, 47, Promenade—Central, electric fires, hot and cold water. Tel. 2737. PROUDFOOT.

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Private Hotel—Central heating, gas fires, hot and cold water in bedrooms; very central and close to Christian Science church; terms from 9/- per day; garage near. Phone 300011.

ST. IVES, CORNWALL
YORK HOUSE—Surrounded by sunny garden; extensive sea view; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; kindly welcome and consideration for each guest; garage. Propra. Garbutt & Knapp.

Three London Hotels
Near a Christian Science church
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ORCHARD STREET LONDON, W. 1
(200 rooms)
HOTEL QUEBEC
OLD QUEBEC ST., MARBLE ARCH, W.
(100 rooms)
THE SEYMOUR
15 SEYMOUR STREET, W. 1
(150 rooms)
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast 9/- per day per person
Inclusive 15/- per day per person or from £4.4 weekly.

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ROSE GRANGE
Private Hotel
Faultless cuisine and service. Hot and cold running water in all bedrooms. Ballroom, Billiards Garage 18 cars. 150 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal Supervision. Terms from 3 gns. Illustrated Brochure on application.

TORQUAY, Marlborough Private Hotel—3 minutes sea and shops, overlooks Torwood Gardens; hot and cold water, perfect cooking, inclusive moderate terms.

TORQUAY—Will you walk from lovely house in secluded garden to quiet sands in 3 minutes? 73/- and 84/-. SUNELIGH, Livermead.

TORQUAY, VERNON COURT HOTEL—South aspect. Directly overlooking sea and sands; hot and cold water in bedrooms; central heating; lift; garage; from 2½ gns. 'Phone 3676.

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ARDMORE HOTEL
Refinement, courtesy and comfort; central heating, running water in all bedrooms, private bathroom suites; renowned cuisine; 4 acres of semi-tropical gardens immediately overlooking Anstey's Cove. Write for illustrated brochure. Resident proprietors COLONEL and MRS. DE WINTON.

TORQUAY, HOMELAND, CROWNHILL PARK—Comfortable board residence, hot and cold water all bedrooms. Terms 2 - 2½ gns.

TORQUAY—ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Sunny aspect overlooking Torwood gardens; central heating throughout; running water in all bedrooms; from 2½ gns., no extras. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hale.

WORTHING, Clear View Private Hotel, facing sea—Passenger lift, hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food; guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 7 to 8 gns. 'Phone 396

WORTHING—Highlands Private Hotel, Seldon Rd.; ideally situated, 2 mins. sea, tennis and bowling greens; highly recommended; moderate garage. Phone 1062.

ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS—Empress Hotel; central promenade; seafront; 200 guests; dancing, billiards; hot and cold all bedrooms, lift, garage, night porter; from 12/6 T. C. M. BOYD.

SCOTLAND

DUNOON ARGYLESHIRE: DOUGLAS HOTEL (temperance)—A little hotel noted for comfort, good food, attentive service, on second floor; fine centre for Clyde sailings MISS CLARKSON.

EDINBURGH—BROOKLANDS Private Hotel 8 and 10 Abercromby Place, overlooking Queen St. Gardens, quiet, restful; 3 minutes from Waverley and Princes St. stations; garage; excellent proprietrix; modern throughout; excellent cuisine.

EDINBURGH—Marwicks' Private Hotel, 7 and 8 Inverleith Terrace, near Christian Science church, overlooking Botanic Gardens; central. Tel. 34641l.

GLASGOW Pitsroy Hotel, 1 Pitsroy Place, Sauchiehall St.—1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water all bedrooms, every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent Telephone Douglas 333. Telegrams Pitsotel

NORTH BERWICK Bon-Accord Private Hotel, Marmion Rd.; convenient station, golf and tennis MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY 'Phone 77

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PARIS—Family home, 5 rue Peguy, 6e (near 96 Blvd. Montparnasse)—Modern Comforts. Friendly atmosphere. From Frs. 35.- daily.

PARIS—Pension Golden Dragon, 9 ter Boulevard Montparnasse; modern comforts; moderate terms; full pension from Frs. 750.- monthly.

PARIS, FRANCE
HOTEL DES EMPEREURS
20 RUE JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU
Central, Quiet and Comfortable Homelike Atmosphere.
Rooms, single and double, from Frs. 20 to 40.-
Double Bedrooms with Bath Frs. 55.-
Breakfast 5 francs. Dinner 18 francs.

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FRANCE (Continued)

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OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE HOTEL
First Class Family Hotel. Modern comfort Near Opéra, Louvre, Tuileries Gardens Rooms from Frs. 20.- With pension from Frs. 60.-. Swiss Management. Cables: Oxfortel-Paris

TOURS, (Chateaux district)—Madame PUISSANT, 7 rue Lapponeraye, receives paying guests; garden; comforts; Frs. 35 to 40 daily.

GERMANY

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BERLIN, W. Pension Ackermann, Genthiner Str. 7. Tel. B 1.3567. Comfortable home; centrally located; moderate charges.

FREIBURG Br. — HOTEL POST very comfortable, excellent cuisine, known as good and reasonable.

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ALASSIO, Hotel Ansonia—Telephone; excellent cooking, radiators, hot and cold running water; garden, private beach; highly recommended; moderate terms.

FLORENCE—Private family pension, comfortable, refined home; garden, all modern conveniences, moderate terms. Chaperonage. Signora Baldi; Via Diacceto 4.

PENSION VILLA SCIACCIAPENIERI (Carefree) Siena—Every modern comfort; table supplied from our own farms; large grounds, wood, tennis court. Prop. RICHARD NARDI, expropriator Aquila Nera.

HOTEL PENSION VILLA CORNELIA, TREMEZZO—Lake of Como; open all year; lovely location; comfortable; reasonable terms. DIR F. FERRARIO.

LENNO: Hotel San Giorgio
Lake of Como. Large garden on the lake Bathing season until the end of September.

PALAZZO RAVIZZA, Siena—15th-century palace modernised. Garden, tennis courts. In the artistic center of Siena. Porp. Grottanelli.

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HOTEL JURA
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Stampfenbachstrasse 26
Besitzerin: Frau Elise Mayer
Telephone 25.187

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HOTEL BELLEVUE
Beautiful and quiet situation, glorious view of lake and Alps, dust free.

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Pension terms frs. 5-6

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Daily Features

With the Inventors

New Binder

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SPIRAL wire bindings have been gaining in favor for notebooks and scrapbooks; but now comes a new type (U. S. Patent No. 1970285) designed by Roger Marie Louis Donory of Paris, France. This binding arrangement consists of a metal cylinder with cut-out teeth which fit into holes in the material to be bound. The binder may easily be opened to bind several periodicals together.

Daily Anecdote

Threatened Lock-Out

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a man has been confined in prison, and is at last discharged, he does not as a rule care to return. Oldys, the historian, was an exception. For several years he was confined in the Fleet prison. When at last he was set free, he was loath to sever some of the friendships he had formed. As a result he frequently returned to the prison at night, and many times lodged with some friend over night.

One night it was late when he approached the prison. He rapped vigorously several times. The keeper, finally aroused, responded and discovering who his visitor was, soundly scolded him for causing such a commotion at so late an hour. As the keeper really liked Oldys, his mood soon softened, but he assured him that if he persisted in keeping such late hours he would be under the necessity of locking him *out*.

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought success.

Clothes-Line Poles

DURING recent years an unemployed man has been selling clothes-line props and is making a substantial living at it. The poles are of willow and of assorted sizes. At the small end the pole is split, and a small piece of wood is inserted to keep the split ends apart. Then the poles are wrapped with wire just below the split. His price is very nominal, and he finds a ready sale at many back-doors.

John R. K.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

ALL three of these pictures are pleasing because there are no glaring highlights or opaque shadows.

The lighting on "Baby Leopard" is especially attractive, showing detail in the eyes, which often appear merely as black spots. It is true there are many branches which cut through the picture, but the tone and makeup of the picture itself are so pleasing that the fault is somewhat softened. The face is so strong a point of interest that the surroundings are almost negligible. The detail and tone of the fur are commendable.

In the "Wild Deer," some of the quality of the original has been lost. The foliage in the background, which was full of detail, reproduces as an intense highlight, drawing the eye from the main point of interest.

The picture of "Moose" is one in which the background may detract somewhat from the main point of interest and still be appropriate, for here it is the logical setting for this animal.

In the forest reserves, parks, and zoos, it is possible to photograph animals either in natural or reproduced settings with some degree of success, the greatest difficulty being that nature protects its subjects by means of a color scheme which leaves little contrast between them and their surroundings.

The Children's Corner

The Hollyhocks Persist

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PINK HOLLYHOCK swayed gracefully toward her companion.

"Soon our seeds will be ripe, and then Summer Breeze may scatter them for us," she said to her neighbor.

"I think we should ask him to carry some to the south side of Mrs. Phillips' garage," White Hollyhock replied.

"But Mrs. Phillips does not want any hollyhocks by her garage," protested Pink Hollyhock. "I sent some seeds there before you came, but she pulled up the little plants. I heard her tell George that hollyhocks were all right in the alley, but she didn't want them in the yard. That was two years ago, and George was just a little fellow then," she added reflectively.

"Then she does not realize how hollyhocks just simply belong on that side of the garage," persisted White Hollyhock. "It's all very well to brighten up the alley and I'm happy to do it, but we do look beautiful in other places, too. I'm going to send some seeds over there anyway and try it."

"I may as well try it, too," Pink Hollyhock said, "but I think we shall be wasting our time."

Summer Breeze carried the seeds joyfully, as he did all his work, and the seeds sprouted and came up after the soft summer rains. But Mrs. Phillips would not let them grow. She pulled up each tiny plant as it showed its leaves.

"You see," sighed Pink Hollyhock, "she just won't let them grow."

"It's because she doesn't know how pretty they would be there," White Hollyhock responded. "If we keep sending seeds perhaps she will give it more thought and let some grow after a while."

* * *

One bright cool morning Summer Breeze said good-by to the hollyhocks. "I am going south for the winter. Autumn Wind will finish scattering your seeds."

Autumn Wind scattered the seeds as joyfully as Summer Breeze had done but with a great deal more gusto. He swirled and whirled them, arranging them to suit his plans. Then he blew soil over them, tucking them in against the winter snows.

In the spring, when the sun's warm rays melted the snow, the hollyhock seeds stirred, then stretched their new green leaves above the ground.

* * *

Mrs. Phillips and George came out to look over the garden before starting spring work. "Dear me!" Mrs. Phillips exclaimed. "Look at those hollyhocks? Get the hoe, George. We will hoe them up. I don't see why they persist in growing there. Just as if they belonged to the garage!"

Pink Hollyhock rustled her green leaves. "I told you so!" she whispered.

"Sh-h-h!" answered White Hollyhock. "Listen!"

"They do belong there, Mother," George was saying. "I was thinking about it as I came home from school this noon. Let's step back across the garden and look."

They looked at the garage from the other side of the garden. "Now see, Mother, if there were pink and white hollyhocks against the light gray wall they would brighten up the whole garden."

"I believe you are right, son," Mrs. Phillips said slowly as she stood picturing the gay flowers. Then, more briskly, "We will try them, anyhow."

The new plants flourished and bloomed beautifully. As George had said, they made the whole garden seem more gay and colorful.

"Well, I see hollyhocks are growing by the garage at last," Summer Breeze remarked one day to the elder hollyhocks.

"Yes, indeed," replied White Hollyhock eagerly. "We're so happy about it! Just this morning we heard Mrs. Phillips tell George that she was glad he had persuaded her to let them grow. 'Why, they just belong there,' she said."

Today's Limerick

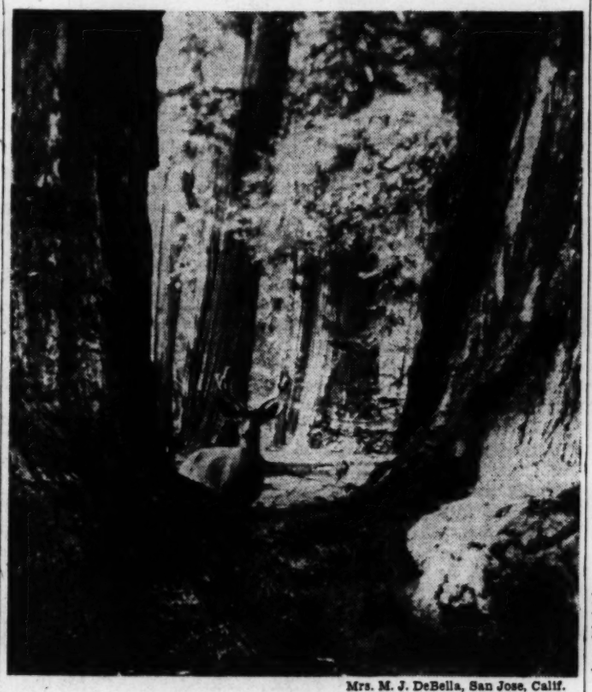
He belongs to no party or clique,
And in fact, little English can spique,
For he comes here from Crete,
Island not to be bete,
And by birth and allegiance is Grique.

Quotation for Today

TALENTS are bestowed by nature impartially, regardless of the receiver's pedigree.
—FREDERICK THE GREAT

Monitor Camera Club Album

Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.
BABY LEOPARD



Mrs. M. J. DeBella, San Jose, Calif.
WILD DEER

Miss Hazel Mullis, Wenham, Mass.
MOOSE

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

I John 3:3

THE pronouns used in this verse appear to offer some ambiguity in Greek as in English. The words translated "in him" *(ep' auto)* mean literally "on him," making it clear that "him" cannot well be taken in the sense of "himself" and so referred back to "every man." Scholars differ on the point as to whether "him" refers to the Christ (so Brooke: "Johannine Epistles," p. 84) or to God (so Perowne: "Epistles of St. John," p. 74); and the latter writer holds the meaning to be: "Every man who has the hope, based on God, of one day being like Him, purifies himself" *(Ibid.)*.

Similarly it has been said with reference to the phrase "as he is pure," that "it is not easy to determine with certainty whether 'He means the Father or Christ" *(Ibid.)*. It may be added that it is evident from the idiom of the original that "he" *(ekeinos)* does not refer to "every man."

Weymouth translates: "Anyone who has this hope fixed on Him, purifies himself as He is pure."

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XXIX

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames)

THE surnames derived from *Adam* have already been given, but there are many others from Bible names. Simple and unlettered as he was, the medieval peasant was naturally interested in the story of the creation and the lives of the early patriarchs, so that from *Abel, Abraham, Jacob, Joseph*, there have come a large number of surnames.

Strangely enough, we have also the surnames *Cain, Cane, Caine*, and *Kain*, but none of these are from that of the man who slew his brother. These four names are local and point to *Caen*, so that the man from that French town was first known as John or Geoffrey of *Caen*, and afterward the connecting word was dropped.

From *Job* we get the surnames *Jobson, Jubb, Jupp, Chubb, Jobling, Jobbins, Juby*, and *Jupe*.

Names from *Daniel* are borne by thousands of people, and cover many pages in any comprehensive directory. Among them we find: *Daniels, Dann, Danson, Dance, Dankin, Dans, Danielson, Dancock, Danett, Dana, Daniell, Dannan*, and *Dannatt*.

Of the evangelists, all were held in high honor, but *John* was much the greatest favorite, though *Matthew* ran him close in the number of short and familiar derived forms. Here we have derivatives from the Old French *Mahieu* as well as the English form of the name. Among them are: *Matson, Matkins, Mattinson, Mayhew, Mayes, Meakin*, and *Meeson*, besides many more obvious examples like *Matthews, Matthewson, Mathew, Mathewes, Mathey, Mathias, Matkins, Matt, Matterson, Mattey, Matthewman*, and *Mattheys*.

For the Scrapbook

Gems of Wisdom

There is one sin which seems to be everywhere, and by everybody is underestimated and too much overlooked in valuations of character. It is the sin of fretting.—*Helen Hunt.*

There is no such thing as a small country. The greatness of a people is no more affected by the number of its inhabitants than the greatness of an individual is measured by his height.—*Victor Hugo.*

Nothing will supply the want of sunshine to peaches; and to make knowledge valuable you must have the cheerfulness of wisdom.—*Emerson.*

Every duty we omit obscures some truth we should have known.—*Ruskin.*

There is no past as long as books shall live.—*Lytton.*

Brevities

Memphis Commercial Appeal: The average vacation takes six weeks of a man's time: two weeks to get ready, two weeks to get through, and two weeks to get over.

New Yorker: We may as well face the fact that summer is on the wane. The days are shorter, the nights are cooler, and the Republicans are claiming Maine.

Rochester Times-Union: Maybe some day a radio announcer will skip a cog and really tell his audience just what he thinks about the program he is about to announce.

Los Angeles Times: Einstein says space is limited. But those who write rejection slips thought of the idea first.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Trust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rustington, Sussex, Eng.

A YOUNG traveler once stayed in a very interesting and beautiful old castle in the north of England. Years later, when living abroad, she wished to recall and learn more of the legends and history of the place, but was no longer acquainted with any of the residents. She wrote, therefore, to the local town clerk, asking only if he could tell her where to obtain such information.

Back came a very old and valuable book, containing just the details that the inquirer was seeking. The clerk mentioned that the volume was his own and as he prized it, he would be glad to have it back. He added that he had a picture of the castle which he was forwarding.

The teacher was much impressed by the clerk's action. That a man would intrust an entire stranger in a foreign country is indeed a sign of true neighborliness.

In Lighter Vein

Down on the Farm.

Son (home from college): "Say, Dad, if you'd put more corn in the fodder, and less alfalfa, you'd increase the milking efficiency of these cows 20 per cent."

Farmer: "Son, if them hortyculprits would put more savvy in your paws and less in your pate, I shouldn't wonder if they'd increase yours 100 per cent."

A Name for It

Pastor Jones: "Brethren, we mus' do somethin' to remedy de status quo."

Deacon: "Brother Jones, what am de status quo?"

Pastor: "Dat, brother, am Latin for de mess we's in."—*Northwestern Jeweler.*

Humorist

Prospective Tenant: "But you advertised a bed-sitting room. I see the bed, but where's the sitting room?"
Landlady: "On the bed."

A-hem!

The family was seated at the table with a guest, who was a business acquaintance of Dad's, all ready to enjoy the meal, when the five-year-old son blurted out, "Why, mother, this is roast beef!"

"Yes," answered the mother. "What of it?"

"Well, Pop said this morning that he was going to bring a big fish home for dinner tonight."

For the Land's Sake

"What's that I smell?" inquired the lady from the city as she sniffed the country air.

"That's fertilizer," answered the farmer.

"For the land's sake!" exclaimed the lady.

"Yes, ma'am," assented the farmer.

The One

"I want to buy a box of breakfast food," said Mrs. Nubride.

"What kind?" asked the grocer.

"I don't remember the name, but it's the one the advertisements speak of so highly."

Oh, Oh!

Some Hollywood actors were discussing loneliness when one, a noted egomaniac, remarked: "I could stand being on a desert island with the one I love."

"Wouldn't you rather have someone with you?" quickly asked another of the party.—*Boston Transcript.*

An Example

"Yes," said the young wife, proudly, "father always gives something expensive when he makes presents."

"So I discovered when he gave you away," the young husband replied pleasantly.—*Pearson's.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—"Tenting Tonight"

By CARMACK

This afternoon I noticed that the Boss had put a cot in his tent—
But there was no sign of a bed for me anywhere—
"Hm-m!" I said to myself-"I guess I'll have to look into this"—
But the Boss didn't seem to understand what I was wiggling about, so I grabbed hold of his trousers and said-"Come with me and I'll show you"—
And I took him up to his room and did a lot more tail wiggling and asked him to take my bed out to the tent—
At last he said-"Oh, is that what you want!" Whew- what a job it is to make humans understand sometimes!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1934 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Textile Strike

NOW that many of the spinners, weavers, bobbin boys and other workers in the American textile industry have walked out, the chief interest of the public has shifted from trying to avert the nation-wide strike to trying to determine what are the rights and wrongs of the controversy. To pass competent judgment on these and to say flatly whether the strike is justified or unjustified would be a task for a body of unprejudiced experts with a staff of investigators, and it will be a service to the public if the National Labor Relations Board undertakes this.

Meanwhile a few calculations from fairly accessible figures can throw a good deal of light on the situation. For the industry in general, the mill margin, or balance left for taxes, insurance, depreciation and other overhead, as well as salaries and profits after paying the costs of materials and power, has been narrowing steadily under the prices prevailing for cloth during the last year. In the long run this controls what can be paid in wages. Yet the portion of the mill margin going to labor is now well above 60 per cent, as compared to 51 per cent in 1932 and 57 per cent in 1929.

Nevertheless it is true that the earnings per worker per week are not a great deal above what they were two years ago. They averaged in June the pitifully small figure of $11.17, as reported by the bureau of labor statistics. This is due largely to part-time work under the one-fourth reduction in hours last May, which was the starting point of the strike agitation, and which in turn was necessitated by the low takings of cotton goods by the consuming public.

It is true, too, that the value of output per worker per week has increased somewhat more than has the weekly pay envelope—which may be attributed either to the stretch-out or to the rise of prices, or partly to both. But this difference is accounted for three times over by a new factor in textile manufacture since last fall, namely, the processing tax. This tax amounts to about $5 on the weekly output of every worker, and the payments of this tax by the industry amount to approximately half as much as its wage bill.

Most of the industry is making little if any profit at present prices and wages. Not much improvement can come to the wage earner or anyone else in the textile industry until there is an increase of demand for its product. Even since the shortened shifts, stocks of cotton cloth on hand have increased nearly one-fourth, so that manufacturers have more than a two months' supply of goods on hand and can probably face a shutdown with equanimity.

If the income of the rest of the American population were enough to enable it to buy cloth at its once-normal rate, the industry could employ its more than 400,000 workers and pay them for a full week's work. Whether the processing tax is operating to shut off part of that demand may be worth considering. But while slack demand prevails, the alternatives seem to lie between a uniform share-the-idleness plan and an elimination of less efficient mills with total unemployment for many workers.

What has been said, of course, has regard to general averages in the cotton textile industry in the United States. While the indications are that most mills in this long-depressed trade are paying their workers as much as they can afford, there are some whose treatment of employees is far below this level. If the strike serves to throw attention upon cases where wage chiseling, the stretch-out and a refusal of collective bargaining have been most prevalent with least excuse, it will do some good, along with the manifest harm resulting from its extension to the whole industry.

South Ready to Trade

THE South's answer to the question propounded by Secretary Wallace and Under Secretary Tugwell whether it desires to retain its share of the world cotton market seems likely to be in the affirmative. Fourteen-cent cotton is primarily the result of drought, acreage reduction and the Bankhead bill, but increased exports have had their effect. Indeed, the United States' export gain during June over June a year ago was attributed by Washington statisticians almost entirely to larger shipments of cotton to Russia, China and Japan. Coincidentally, it is gratifying to note repayment by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's $2,803,444 cotton loan, and that China has been meeting its wheat and cotton loan payments promptly.

The South must decide, Mr. Tugwell said in a recent address, how big an export market it shall seek, and he added that if the South expects to export cotton, the United States Government must be prepared to admit imports. The South doubtless understands this. Narrow nationalism has never been a part of its political or social creed. The South's products have been sold almost as freely abroad as at home. From 50 to 60 per cent of its raw cotton has fed European and Oriental spindles. This fact naturally has influenced its statesmen with respect to tariffs.

In view of these facts, and that the carryover has been reduced to between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 bales, it seems hardly likely that a drastic acreage reduction program will be continued in 1935. This year's anticipated crop of 9,195,000 bales, the shortest in thirteen years, is barely more than the total export of cotton in 1932. Even with an increasing American consumption—amounting last year to 13,000,000 bales—running up the price, the situation is not altogether desirable from the southern planter's viewpoint. Short American crops invariably mean increased acreages abroad and consequent losses of markets for the American producer.

It has been brought out by those who are inclined to disparage the importance of foreign trade that American exports of all goods amount to only 10 per cent of national production. Without going into the significance of that 10 per cent to the nation as a whole, it may be pointed out again that the South's cotton exports constitute more than half the crop, and therefore are a major factor in southern prosperity. So far the South shows no inclination to abandon its foreign markets. Indeed, considering the superior excellence of its cotton and the demand for it abroad, there is no good reason why it should.

What Radio Listeners Want

A QUESTIONNAIRE recently given to some 18,000 visitors to the NBC studios in New York brings out interesting facts. The questionnaire requested them to ask for the kind of program they would like to have broadcast. The answers were divided into percentages and then compared with the division of programs at present being used by the National Broadcasting Company.

On such subjects as dance music, comedy skits, symphonic music and variety shows the percentages were nearly equal, showing that the broadcasters had accurately felt the public pulse. But on drama and mystery the requests showed 7.1 per cent for this type of program, while the broadcasting company figures showed that it now puts on the air 12.6 per cent, or nearly 100 per cent more drama and mystery programs than the public wants.

The greatest discrepancy, however, was on the question of news broadcasts. Here the requested percentage was 6.2 per cent, while the actual amount broadcast was 1 per cent. Thus the broadcasters were sending out 500 per cent less news than the Radio City visitors indicated they would like to have. That there should be such a demand for news of vital things, coming from a source which is usually considered as purely entertainment, should be hopeful news for those persons who feel that radio is rather futile and that it must remain so because a rather dull audience wishes nothing better.

It also points to a field yet to be fully developed by the broadcasters, in which news can be interestingly and vitally portrayed. Such a development in radio programs could do a great deal toward stimulating the thinking of the American people, and such a people would be inclined to seek an intelligent, capable type of government, which is the desire of every right-thinking citizen.

How Britain "Carries Its Liquor"

WILL Americans swallow without a question the assertions contained in the article entitled, "How We Carry Liquor," by Winston Churchill, in the August 25 issue of Collier's? Or the eminent Englishman's overdrawn declarations such as that in America prohibition "was imposed upon a reluctant nation by a sinister combination of bigotry and graft," and that "the creeds and sects which have sought to abolish alcohol have also been the enemies of womanhood"? It is the minority, alas, which will investigate far enough to ascertain that the drinking of liquor has been found the chief cause of crime in the United States today; and that Mayor Neville Miller of Louisville, addressing the Kentucky Bar Association in July, said that arrests for all crimes had increased since repeal of prohibition.

Unfortunately the average American is exceedingly naïve in accepting foreign opinion, even when based on snap judgment, without substantiation of fact or on untruthful statements of the press.

Right in Mr. Churchill's own British Isles in 1932 it was computed that 50 per cent of all cases coming before the British law courts, for assault and willful damage, and 25 per cent of the divorce cases were the direct result of alcohol. The figures are those of a committee of experts appointed by an independent group consisting of Lord Buckmaster, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Field Marshal Lord Methuen, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton, Viscount Snowden of Ickornshaw and Mr. W. L. Hichens. Drink this committee reported to be the "predominant cause" of poverty among persons whose total earnings would, if carefully husbanded, be but just sufficient for the maintenance of physical efficiency.

Americans, facing grim actualities of the liquor-control problem, may benefit from the experience of other peoples. How the British carry their liquor it may be helpful to learn. But those presuming to instruct should tell the whole story.

"Sufficient for Information"

IN ITS rotogravure Progress Issue of November 20, 1933, The Christian Science Monitor republished an extract from an important editorial from its first anniversary edition, stating the news policy which governed the Monitor at its very founding. This editorial was published at a time when the founder of The Christian Science Monitor, Mary Baker Eddy, was carefully guiding the content and policies of the paper, and in response to many requests from readers, we are again reprinting from this statement.

The pertinent paragraph is as follows:

"It is not to be understood that the Monitor has stooped to a censorship so narrow or opinionated as to render its news service inadequate, inefficient or incomplete. Far from it. Whatever is of public importance or affects the public welfare, even though it be news of what is ordinarily reckoned as crime or disaster, is printed in the Monitor in completeness sufficient for information but without unnecessary embellishment or sensational display. The emphasis, however, is reserved for the helpful, the constructive, the encouraging, not for their opposites."

Today the world is faced with increasingly challenging conditions which need to be recorded "in completeness sufficient for information" and which need to be understood in order to be corrected. As at its founding the Monitor today sets itself that goal. Its editorial of August 4, 1933, was founded upon that anniversary statement of news policy of 1909, and it commented as follows:

"Since its founding The Christian Science Monitor has consistently refused to sensationalize crime, to exploit admitted reader interest in crime, or to build circulation on any appeal to morbidity. We do, however, assure our readers that to the extent that an informed public opinion must be built upon a faithful knowledge of what the crime problem really is, the Monitor will publish the essential news, without glorifying the criminal and without minimizing the crime."

The essential function of a newspaper is to print the news. It is the desire and determination of the Monitor today to record and interpret, in true perspective, all of the world's significant news. The test of all Monitor news is whether that news is socially important, whether it is news which we all need to know in order to be informed and alert citizens. It is the goal of the Monitor to give to its readers a newspaper which will be vital, realistic and comprehensive, which will give to the good news, to the encouraging news and to the constructive news the prominence it rightfully deserves. At the same time the Monitor ignores nothing essential to a penetrating understanding of those aggravated social conditions to which readers of the Monitor, particularly, can give healing attention.

EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Worth Trying

"GENTLEMEN, WHY NOT WEAR THESE TAGS A WHILE AND MAYBE YOU'LL BE ABLE TO COME TO AN AGREEMENT SOONER"
PUBLIC
AMERICAN CITIZEN
AMERICAN CITIZEN
LABOR
TEXTILE STRIKE
CAPITAL

How We Helped Our Children

HOW well do you know the school commissioners in your city? If you are an average American citizen, you probably don't know them at all. If you live in a small town, you may be acquainted with them as neighbors, friends, fellow lodge or church members. But, you probably won't know a thing about them as school trustees.

Of course, it's true that the commissioners don't direct the education of our sons and daughters, but they do rule the people who do the educating. In other words, they are the unseen dictators of our children's futures. Their influence dominates most of the waking hours of our children during nine months of the year—and yet we don't even know them well enough to bow to them as we pass!

Only recently we awakened to this unfortunate situation here in our town. At first it seemed a trifle ridiculous to us. Now we realize that it's dangerous, almost criminal. So we've set about remedying it.

First, we looked over the school board. We discovered that it was dominated by one man. He and two of his friends voted solidly on every question that came up—and there are only five members on the board.

Now, strangely enough, it developed that this man is a building contractor. A man in that line of business, it seems to me, is one of the last in the world who should be on such a governing body. I have no reason for doubting that this man is thoroughly honest. But it seems inevitable to me that any man in such a business would have very strong biases when repairs come up for consideration.

* * *

Of course, he might never vote himself a contract. On the other hand, he is certain to have interested friends! He explains that he happens to know what these men can do. He has observed that they are dependable, conscientious, efficient. Why, then, give the work to some rank "outsider"?

That sounds reasonable enough, of course, unless we take into consideration the fact that he is immediately placing these favored friends of his under a debt of gratitude to him. The logical way for them to pay him back, of course, is to cut him in on some other profitable job not connected with the schools.

To make our situation still more embarrassing, we found that our contractor-commissioner spoke the "dese an' dose" variety of English and had only a fourth grade pupil's idea of modern educational problems.

When we came to look over the list of candidates for the next election, we stumbled on still more interesting facts. There were ten candidates to fill only two vacancies—and fifty per cent of the candidates were acknowledged intimates of the contractor.

We decided that only two types of persons would consent to run for such an office—those who are genuinely and generously public-spirited, and those who have axes to grind. If the voter knew these candidates only as names on a ballot, how could he, we asked ourselves, hope to make an even passably well-considered decision? Furthermore, how could we help him to make such a decision?

An energetic, forward-looking little mother of our acquaintance had an inspiration. Coöperating with the local Parent-Teacher Association, she explained our political difficulties to the principal of our high school. She assured him that she had no partisan feelings and pointed out the desirability of permitting all the mothers and fathers in the community to meet these candidates face to face, and not only candidates but present members of the board.

* * *

The principal admitted the wisdom of her argument, and with his help a meeting was arranged in the high school auditorium. The local paper gave the event splendid publicity.

Practically everyone accepted the invitation—except the contractor and his two friends. When we first mentioned the matter to him, he accepted enthusiastically but at the last moment, he telephoned that he had "a previous engagement."

Each of the candidates spoke as long and as freely as he wished.

All in all, the meeting was a great success. The candidates unwittingly betrayed their weaknesses as well as emphasized their virtues. The voters saw them, heard them, and were able to judge in general what manner of persons they were.

Our experiment of going back to the old-fashioned town-meeting phase of democracy has solved a vital but long neglected problem in our local civic life. Of course, we may still elect the wrong people to office. However, it won't be because we don't know them. It will merely be because we like the wrong people and vote for them.

S. S. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

Wisconsin Plays at Its Old Game

By Frank L. Perrin

MADISON, WIS.

BACK to the picturesque capital city of the Badger State after the busy and altogether pleasant week spent among American lawyers at the Bar Association meeting in Milwaukee, brings to memory many familiar scenes and places. It seems that since I knew Madison so well in days long past it has taken on, in outward aspects and in its social and political activities, the certain complexional changes that are noticeable almost everywhere in the United States. It was distinctly a college town in those earlier days. It is that today in a degree only. My Alma Mater has grown larger and perhaps more widely known with the years, but it dominates its surroundings less conspicuously now than then.

Madison, as it typifies the State, has become in a quarter of a century or more, an experimental political laboratory. Here, under and around the dome of the beautiful marble and granite Capitol, are the testing plants manned by practical and theoretical politicians and political economists. Here are found men of both courage and vision, as well as those who possess, beyond these, political ambition. The stranger within the gates decides for the moment that he is neither for nor against, neither pro nor con. The outcome of the pending political campaign is still problematical.

* * *

But to the observer there are as yet indistinct indications of what may prove to be an important turn in political affairs. The birth of a new political party, the foster child of the old line Republican Party in the State, has created confusion among former bedfellows which may demand an unscrambling process as difficult as that described by our friend Owen Wister in "The Virginian." It is assured now that the Republicans and the Progressive Republicans have come to the parting of the ways. Two years ago, as may be remembered, the disgruntled Progressives, smarting under the defeat suffered in the primaries, deserted the Republican camp and aided and abetted the election of a Democratic United States Senator and a Democratic Governor. Their revolt was open and defiant, and by their own act they permanently divorced themselves from their former allies.

Aside entirely from the Socialist Party, which possesses considerable voting strength in Milwaukee and some other cities, there are three tickets in the field. The senior of the two La Follette sons is the Progressive candidate seeking reelection as United States Senator. The junior, a former Governor, is seeking the nomination in the primaries as the Progressive candidate for the Governorship. His nomination is regarded as certain.

But now there are indications that a political backfire may be started. Democratic strength, normally, is not great. The stalwart, or old line Republican forces have been weakened perceptibly by inroads made by the New Deal. Wisconsin is definitely an agricultural community. It has not for many years been at one in matters of national policy with Republicans in the East. They have not much, in the final analysis, either to preserve or surrender when it comes to a question of party regularity or party dogma.

* * *

These old line Republicans, however, have an ax already neatly ground which it may be they will decide to make practical use of in this present emergency. Governor Schmedeman is not unpopular among his Republican neighbors. He seeks reëlection. Senator La Follette, as can readily be understood, has voluntarily sacrificed his political standing among Republicans. The memory of the debacle of 1932 is still fresh. And so it is hinted that it is not at all improbable that in November the unexpected may happen. There will be few if any Democratic votes given to Senator La Follette. His whole strength must come from within Progressive Party ranks. Sentiment seems to indicate that the Republican gubernatorial candidate does not possess great strength except locally.

What would be more logical under present circumstances, it is asked, than for old line Republicans to help elect a Democratic Governor, in return for Democratic votes cast for Mr. Chapple, the Republican senatorial candidate? It is some weeks before the November elections, and much can happen between now and then. But the game of politics, as it is now being played in the home State made famous by Gabe Bouck, Timothy O. Howe, Matt Carpenter, William F. Vilas and Robert M. La Follette the elder, is well worth watching.

The Wide Horizon

World Views and Reviews

Soldiers Stand for Peace

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Sisley Huddleston

WERE the question of whether former combatants want war to be put to the men of any country, I should imagine that the reply would be a unanimous No! They, more than the civilians, are not only resolved never to serve again, but they are resolved to prevent, in so far as it lies in their power, the younger generation from experiencing the horrors of which they have an abiding consciousness.

It has fallen to my lot recently to talk with old soldiers of several nations. On a visit to Italy I met a number of men who had undergone the hardships of the protracted conflict. They assured me, one and all, that they stood for peace. Their tone was unmistakable. One of them had been wounded three or four times. He declared that, in no circumstances, would he, or his fellows, face a similar ordeal.

One of the reasons which persuade me of the pacific intentions of Signor Mussolini is that he too is an old soldier. It is true that on occasion he has extolled the beauty of cannon; but his chief purpose is to inculcate a sense of discipline in his countrymen. He wishes to give them ideals of heroism. Moreover, in his foreign policy, he has aimed at national prestige, and has sometimes, rightly or wrongly, considered that the language of fearlessness helps him diplomatically. But, on the other hand, he has proclaimed his desire for peace. It is indeed obvious that his lifework would be placed in jeopardy were Italy again called upon to face the searching test of war.

* * *

In Great Britain, it is plain to all observers, that the old soldiers who crouched in the mud and blood of the trenches, who saw their comrades fall, who threw themselves against the cruel barbed wire and the devastating barrage of the guns, are foremost in their hostility to renewed strife. Their motto is Never Again!

Nor can it be doubted—as I found in my tour of the United States—that these sentiments are shared by the "ex-doughboys." It would be superfluous for me to dwell on the antiwar feeling that prevails in all sections of the American community, but, I think, more especially in the ranks of those who made, in 1917 and 1918, that never-to-be-forgotten journey to France.

In France itself the ex-combatants have lately become a formidable social force. There are millions of them grouped together by common memories. It is my privilege once a year to sit down with them at table, and I am acquainted with their utter detestation of any warlike maneuvers. Their most intense thought is to preserve peace in our time.

The ex-combatants have lately become conscious of their strength. They take a leading part in popular demonstrations. They parade in the streets. They hold gigantic meetings. They deliver ultimatums to the Government. They call for clean and efficient rulership. They would sweep away corruption and incompetence in high places. It may well be that they will determine the future of the régime. On one thing they are united, though they are divided on others—namely, that, to use their own language, the Government shall never *remettre ça*.

Why should we suppose that this pacific resolve which we find among the ex-soldiers of other countries is not to be found in Germany? Why should we suppose that organizations of former combatants which are peaceful in England, Italy, France, and the United States are bellicose in Germany? It will be replied that the circumstances are different—that Germany has suffered more in its defeat. It is indeed true that there are special causes of exasperation, but the experience of those ghastly years are all the more vivid in the German mentality.

* * *

It would be easy to show that the most scathing antiwar books have been written in Germany by men who went through the Great War. And Herr Hitler, himself, as an old soldier, has felt the scars of war, and has proclaimed his peaceful intentions. But I want to dwell, for a moment, on the remarkable speech by Herr Hess, Minister of the Reich, at Königsberg, which has not been emphasized as it deserves. He spoke not only to his own countrymen, but to the soldiers of France:

> We old combatants do not wish an incapable diplomacy again to hurl us into a disaster of which the main sufferers would once more be the combatants. We soldiers on all sides feel ourselves free from the responsibility of the last war. We wish to fight together to prevent a fresh catastrophe. We who took part in common in the work of destruction during the war wish to build up the work of peace in common.

I would like to quote the whole speech. It is a clarion call to the former combatants of all nations. No one can accuse the Germans of poltroonery; and that leaves them free to condemn the spirit of war, which does not exist among those who really participated in the Great War. The former combatants, whom Herr Hess addressed over the heads of the governments, desire peace from the bottom of their hearts!

[The Monitor's Vienna correspondent explains the post-Dollfuss situation in Austria in tomorrow's Wide Horizon.]